

Analysts under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

The Hereford County Council have appointed Mr. John Hughes, 79 Mark Lane, London, E.C., at a fee of 10s. 6d. per sample. The other applicants for the post were Dr. William Newton, 39 Mincing Lane, E.C., and Mr. E. W. Voelcker, 22 Tudor Street, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Dr. A. B. Griffiths, of London, has been appointed by the Peterborough County Council in place of Dr. Voelcker, who was temporarily appointed.

The Isle of Ely Council have appointed Dr. Augustus Voelcker, of London.

The Devonshire County Council have appointed Mr. F. J. Lloyd, at a fee of 1l. 1s. for each full analysis, and 10s. 6d. for a single determination only, purchasers to pay 5s. and 2s. 6d. respectively.

Twelve applications have been sent in for the office of Analyst to the Aberdeen County Council. The emoluments agreed upon are:—Salary, 50l. per annum, with 5s. for each complete, and 2s. 6d. for each partial, analysis.

A Fatal Feed.

Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquiry on Friday last into the circumstances of the death of Arthur George Cross, a druggist's clerk, aged 16 years. On Easter Monday he went with a friend to Blackheath. There he ate thirty oranges, a whole cocoanut, and a mince pie, and drank some cider and some mineral-water champagne. On returning to London they had tea, and afterwards went to a music-hall. There the deceased had some lemonade and cake. He was taken ill in the night, and died of apoplexy.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. Alcock, chemist and druggist, Evesham, has secured the contract for supplying drugs to the Evesham Union Workhouse.

The Boston Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Pilley & Son for the supply of drugs, &c., to the workhouse for the ensuing quarter.

The East Grinstead Board of Guardians have contracted with Mr. W. H. Dixon, chemist and druggist, for chemists' goods for the workhouse.

The tender of Mr. Calcutt, chemist and druggist, Peterborough, for the supply of drugs to the Peterborough Workhouse, has been accepted.

Mr. Acton, chemist and druggist, Cornmarket Street, Worcester, gets the contract for drugs for the Worcester Union Workhouse for the coming quarter.

The Foleshill Board of Guardians have accepted the tender Mr. Horner, chemist and druggist, for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

Mr. A. Dunston, chemist and druggist, Farnham, will supply drugs, &c., to Farnham Union Workhouse during the next quarter.

The Lewisham Union Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. S. Hill & Son, 101 Southwark Street, London, S.E., for the supply of drugs; that of Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, 7 Aldersgate Street, E.C., for surgical appliances; and that of Messrs. Bradan & Co., Bermondsey, for linseed meal.

The Yarmouth Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. J. S. Sherman, chemist, for the supply of quinine, cod-liver oil, linseed, and other chemists' goods.

Mr. Henry Johnson, chemist, Barnsley, has been appointed chemist and druggist to the Barnsley Union Workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

The St. Olave's (Southwark) Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Portway & Co. for the supply of druggists' sundries for the ensuing twelve months. The other firms tendering were Messrs. Down Brothers, Evans & Warrall, Corbyn & Stacey, Maw, Son & Thompson, and Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. Messrs. Cox & Sons were the successful tenderers for the supply of disinfectants and soap, against seven or eight other firms.

Holborn and its Disinfectants.

At the meeting of the members of the Holborn Board of Works on Monday night, Mr. G. Phillips in the chair, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. S. Gibbon) reported that there were four unopened casks of carbolic acid in stock,

which ought to contain 15 per cent. of available carbolic acid according to the contract, but most of which contained only 4 per cent. He made it to contain a little more than 2 per cent. of phenol, the active principle of carbolic acid. It was perfectly useless and misleading as a disinfectant, and he should like to know what was to be done with it. The cost to the Board of the article was 3l. 15s. The Sanitary Committee recommended that no action be taken on the analyst's report on disinfectants supplied by the late contractor. Mr. Jacobs, in reply to the Board, said that some portion of the disinfectants had been in stock for some time, and, taking this into consideration, the committee did not think it desirable that any action should be taken on the report of the analyst. The Chairman: Was it not sent for analysis when it came? Mr. Jacobs: They did not open all the barrels when they took samples; it would have been awkward to do so. The Clerk said the report was only received from the analyst two days prior to the expiration of the contract. Dr. Gibbon said the goods at the top of the barrel were right, but the bottom portions were quite inferior. The Chairman: How much have we in stock now? Dr. Gibbon: About three-quarters of a ton. One barrel was a perfect fraud. The first portion was all right, but the centre was nothing but chalk. Mr. Jacobs understood that from forty to fifty samples of disinfectants had been analysed by the analyst during the year. After some further discussion the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

A Shopboy Repents.

A day or two ago Mr. T. Nasbet, chemist, of Holmeside, Sunderland, received an interesting and unexpected letter from America, with the Brooklyn postmark upon it. Inside he found a paper dollar, and the following information without name or date:—"I owe you this, and you will get 4s. for it.—Once your boy in the shop." Mr. Nasbet has no clue to the writer.

No Restorative for the Window.

During a midnight brawl in King Street, Plymouth, on Saturday, the shop-window of Mr. Filmer, chemist, was smashed in and a woman knocked insensible. Mr. Filmer administered restoratives to the woman, but her condition was so serious that she was removed in an ambulance by the police.

Strychnine in his Pocket.

The three-year-old son of Richard Pardie, gamekeeper, Raleigh, Barstaple, took a bottle containing strychnine from his father's pocket and poisoned himself. Pardie used strychnine for field purposes, and left his everyday coat (in which the bottle was) on the bed whilst he went his rounds.

Death from Drinking Turpentine.

An eighteen-months-old child, named Sheard, drank a quantity of turpentine on Easter Monday, at Newport (Mon.), and in the evening was admitted to the infirmary. Signs of bronchitis and gastritis followed, and the child died a few days later.

How to get Morphia.

George Benford (35), a coachbender, of Marylebone, committed suicide with morphia last week. At the inquest on Monday Mr. Joseph Clempson, manager to the chemist from whom the morphia was purchased, said Benford brought him a card (produced) of Dr. Hunstone's, who was a customer, and asked for $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of morphia. He said Dr. Hunstone's dispensary was full of people, and he wanted some quickly. Dr. Hunstone was sent for by the Coroner, but was found to be out; his son, however, attended, and told the Coroner his father had probably given Benford the card in order that he might send for him if he was wanted. He was quite certain that he did not send him for the morphia.

Carbolic-acid Poisoning.

Sarah Alice Lyous (48), of the Church Inn, Huddersfield Road, Stalybridge, who lived with her sister, said she was mad from pains in her head. She went into a room, and procuring some carbolic acid there, she poured it into a cup and drank off the contents. She died from the effects of the poison.

Irish News.

Appointment of Dispenser.

Dr. Starkie has been appointed compounder at the Rathmines Dispensary of the South Dublin Union.

Examinership Vacant.

A vacancy for examiner in chemistry for the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has been caused by the resignation of Dr. Ninian Falkiner, on his appointment as professor of chemistry and materia medica to that Society.

The Council Meeting

was held on Wednesday, but no matter of general interest occurred. Dr. Ninian Falkiner, M.B., B.C.H., F.R.C.P.I., was unanimously elected professor of materia medica and botany for one year, eligible for re-election. Dr. Falkiner's resignation of the post of examiner in chemistry was accepted. Reports from Law and Certificates Committees were passed.

Army Drug-contractor Appointed.

The valuable contract for supply of drugs, &c., to the military stations throughout Ireland has just been decided in favour of Messrs. Hunt & Co., wholesale druggists, 17 Westland Row, who have been appointed for a period of three years. This contract was previously held for fifty years by the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

Drug-contract.

Messrs. Thacker & Hoffe (Limited), wholesale druggists, Dublin, have secured the contract for supply of drugs and medical requisites to the Killarney Workhouse and ten dispensary districts attached.

An Apprentice's Claim.

An action is pending against a southern limited liability drug company for loss of time by an apprentice whose certificate (of serving four years), obtained from the company, was rejected by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Scotch News.

The Chemist's Account against the Infirmary.

In the action brought against the directors of the Forfar Infirmary by Mr. George R. Fowler, chemist and druggist, for 7*l.*, balance of account for drugs, &c., supplied, in which overcharge in many of the items was alleged, the Sheriff, it will be remembered, referred the claim for examination and report to Mr. Walter M. Ferriar, chemist, Brechin. The report of that gentleman was as follows:—"As requested, I have carefully examined the account of Mr. G. R. Fowler, chemist, Forfar, against the Forfar Infirmary. I have also examined every item in the infirmary book of prescriptions, and the prices charged by Mr. Fowler for dispensing them. I am of opinion that for drugs of the best quality in the market the charges are fair and reasonable, the account being an ordinary retail account." The Sheriff gave decree for the sum sued for, with expenses.

The Sheriff awarded a fee of one guinea to Mr. Ferriar for his report.

Pharmacy Club.

The Golf Section of the above club held their first competition for the present year over the Braids on Saturday. There was a good turn-out of members. The following was the result:—1, P. W. Wilson, 86 sch. (Dick Medal); 2, G. Lunan, 93; 3, T. Welsh, 94.

Drug-contract.

Mr. Craig has again secured the contract for the supply of medicine to the Aberdeen Town Council's employés, at the rate of 6*d.* per head per annum.

Glasgow Parish Medicine Contracts.

At the monthly meeting of Glasgow City Parochial Board on Tuesday, April 3, the following five offers for the supply of medicines to the dispensary for the ensuing quarter were submitted:—Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co., 63*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; The Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, 64*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; The New Apothecaries' Company, 64*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 65*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*—all of Glasgow; and Messrs. John Richardson & Co. (Limited), Leicester, 73*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* The offer of Messrs. Hatrick & Co. was accepted. During the past month prescriptions were supplied to the outdoor poor of the parish by the Glasgow Apothecaries' Company to the number of 118; by Messrs. J. & R. Rodman, 71; and by Mr. D. P. Walker, 132. At the meeting of the Govan Parochial Board, held at Glasgow on Thursday, March 29, it was agreed to order from Messrs. W. & R. Hatrick & Co. the medicines required for the outdoor department of the parish.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE ANNUAL BANQUET of the Continental Anglo-American Medical Society will be held in Paris next week, having been postponed principally on account of the Medical Congress at Rome, and it is anticipated that a number of doctors will attend the banquet on their way back from Italy. Some of the leading English pharmacists in Paris are usually present at the function in question as guests of some member of the committee, and the honorary secretary, Dr. J. H. Barnard, would doubtless be glad to welcome any pharmaceutical visitors from England.

PROTECTION AGAINST SERPENT-BITES.—Dr. Calmette is continuing, at the Pasteur Institute, a series of interesting experiments on the poison of serpents commenced by him while residing in Cochin China. He has obtained excellent preservative effects by inoculating or injecting viper's blood in various animals. He treats it first by heat or by chemical agents, such as hyposulphite of soda. His theory is that venomous animals are unaffected by their own poison. His results confirm those recently obtained by MM. Phisalix and Bertrand at the laboratories of physiology and chemistry at the Paris Museum.

EAU DE BOTOT.—The proprietors of the Eau de Botot have published an interesting letter in which they endeavour to prove their right to the sole use of the name, thereby confirming the report that they intend to contest this right. This preparation was, it appears, approved by the Faculty of Medicine as far back as 1777, and by the Royal Society of Medicine in 1783. Competition soon made itself felt, for during the Reign of Terror the following announcement was issued:—"The Citizen Botot informs his fellow-citizens that a preparation is being sold under his name which is not of his manufacture." Mdle. Botot, daughter of the inventor, defended her rights by a prosecution in 1830, and won her case. Since then, however, one or two cases brought before the Court have not been so successful. For instance, a glass-bottle maker was summoned for selling bottles bearing the words "Eau de Botot," but the proprietor of the preparation lost the case as, according to French jurisdiction, there is no infringement of a right in a name of a product on an empty bottle.

VICTIMS OF ANARCHY AND PHARMACY.—On the night of the explosion at the Café Terminus, on Monday, February 12, several neighbouring pharmacists were called upon to render assistance to victims of the crime. Two injured men were carried to M. Chopard's pharmacy, 15 rue de Rome, and the expenses incurred by them there amounted to 27*fr.*, but the pharmacist has not yet been able to obtain a settlement. M. Chopard has given the following explanation on the subject:—"When the two victims were brought to my pharmacy they received all possible attention. Being wounded in the legs, my assistant and myself had to remove their boots and trousers as best we could. Later on, two doctors arrived from the Beaujon Hospital, accompanied by a house surgeon; these gentlemen dressed the victims' wounds

very completely, and used a large quantity of lint and such necessary chemicals as collodion and iodoform. Not having had any news of my patients by the following Saturday, I sent their effects that had been left with me to the police commissary, together with my bill for 27f." M. Chopard went on to say that official red-tapeism had given him no end of trouble. From one office he was referred to another, at each one different suggestions being given, the last one being that the victims themselves should pay their own bills and then claim the amount personally. Meanwhile, one of the patients has died, and still the question remains, "Who will pay the bill?" A pharmacist of the Boulevard St. Michel had similar trouble in getting a settlement after acting as the good Samaritan to a victim of the students' riots.

DEATH OF DR. BROWN-SÉQUARD.—At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences on Monday last the President, M. Lœwy, announced the death of Dr. Brown-Séguard. The illustrious physiologist succumbed on the night of April 1 from an attack of congestion of the brain. The President reviewed the life and work of the deceased, and the meeting was immediately afterwards adjourned in sign of mourning. Professor Brown-Séguard, M.D. Paris, F.R.S., F.R.C.P. London, Hon. LL.D. Cantab, Knight of the Legion of Honour, was born at Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1818. Brown-Séguard came to Paris to study medicine in 1838, and afterwards devoted himself to researches on experimental physiology on the composition of the blood, animal heat, &c. He went to America in 1864 and became professor of physiology and nervous diseases at Harvard. Five years later he returned to France and, with Charcot and Vulpian, founded the *Archives de Physiologie Normale et Pathologique*. He returned to the States in 1873 and started another journal, the *Archives of Practical and Scientific Medicine*, in New York. Again repatriating to France, he succeeded Claude Bernard in 1878 as lecturer on experimental medicine at the College of France. In 1881 he received the Baly medal from the Royal College of Physicians, London, and in 1886 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1889 he received the Legion of Honour decoration. The results of Dr. Brown-Séguard's numerous researches have been published by him from time to time and have attracted attention in the scientific world. The discovery of a rejuvenating process by means of subcutaneous injections of the organic liquids announced by him in 1889 has been much discussed. Dr. Séguard leaves a widow (his third wife) and a daughter, aged 18, by his first wife.

Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, gives a very interesting biographical notice of the eminent savant, whom she knew personally, and who told her that his father, one Brown, was a native of Galway, and entered the American naval service in 1812. He was engaged against the English in different actions, and sent to the Mauritius, where he fell in love with a French girl named Séguard, whose father was a planter. A few weeks after Brown's marriage he was directed to return to the United States, but was attacked by pirates within sight of the father-in-law's mountain villa, and his ship captured. He probably walked the plank, as he was never more heard of. Dr. Brown-Séguard was a posthumous child, and was born in 1818. He was brought up in his native isle, and acquired there his Creole gracefulness of manner. Dr. Séguard's second wife was a Mrs. Doherty, the daughter of a rich English wholesale tea merchant, who lived at Dulwich. Both wives had good fortunes, in which he had a life estate. They were devoted to him, and happy that their money released him from professional drudgery to devote himself to professorial duties. The second wife worked herself to death making records of his experiments, taking photographs, and helping in many other ways in his laboratory. He was so absorbed in what he had to do that he did not notice her exhaustion until she broke down utterly. As she was faultlessly exact, her help became indispensable. She had had no kind of training for the tasks she undertook before she married him, and broke herself in by dint of application. Dr. Brown-Séguard was eloquent and interesting as a professor and in conversation. He carried his hearers on and away, and though his memory was stored with technical terms used them as little as he could. Almost any ignoramus could understand him. He had most expressive black eyes, and looked rather the seer than the man

of science. Within the last ten years the treatment by hypodermic injections that takes his name aroused much controversy in the medical world. Professor Germain Sée was quite against it. Charcot finally came to the conclusion that distilled water would be just as stimulating as "Séguardine." Dr. Brown-Séguard's special practice was in the treatment of nervous diseases, in which he frequently operated cures that seemed marvellous.

Foreign and Colonial News.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN SANDALWOOD.—The Government of Western Australia have prohibited the cutting of sandalwood in the colony. This prohibition does not, at present, extend to the eight or nine licences already in force. Glutting of the market is given as the reason for the order. How the sandalwood oil industry will be affected is not stated.

JOHANNESBURG SULPHURIC-ACID WORKS.—The sulphuric-acid manufactory recently erected near Johannesburg by a party of English capitalists, at a cost for plant of 55,000*l.*, is capable of producing 2,000 tons of acid per annum. The sulphur is obtained from pyritic concentrates purchased from the mining companies. All the sulphur but 1 per cent. is extracted, and the oxidised ore is then sent on to extracting works for the recovery of its gold contents. The demand for sulphuric acid is increasing daily, and its price per lb., when taken in large quantities as is done by the chlorination works, is less than that of the imported acid without the duty, which is 1*d.* per lb.

EXHIBITION OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTS AT MADRAS.—A commercial exhibition of some importance was opened at Madras on March 8, the articles on show being products of the colony of Victoria. They included wines, ales, preserved meats, condensed milk, fruits, sauces, quinine wine, flour, tallow, eucalyptus preparations, "Frankoline," seeds, soaps, "preservitas" and "red gum syrup." The object of the exhibition is the opening up of a trade between Victoria and the East generally. Quinine wine was exhibited by Mr. Atkins, of Errol Street, North Melbourne, the manufacturer, and was described as being made of pure wine from picked vintage, while Bosisto's Red Gum Syrup (*Syrupus Eucalypti Rostrati*) was recommended as a gargle for sore throat. On the opening day the "show" was visited by the Governor of Madras, who offered his services to the Commissioners of the undertaking, and made known his own resolve to patronise them as a consumer if they succeeded in putting on the market better and cheaper articles than those now available.

AN AMERICAN TURPENTINE CORNER.—The recent advance in the market-price of spirits of turpentine and naval stores is attributed to the manipulations of the Antwerp Naval Stores Company, which seems to have got up a corner in the American market. The *Savannah News* has the following on the subject:—"The Antwerp Company came to Savannah last summer and brought with it large quantities of European money, with which it has acquired a heavy stock of spirits, as well as of rosins. The company did a great deal for this section in bringing European money at a time when other dealers could not obtain it, and has also played in immense luck, having now on hand about 80 per cent. of all the spirits of turpentine in the market. Of the Savannah stock, which is about 10,000 barrels, it owns 8,000, besides a large stock across the water. The Antwerp Company, therefore, has practical control of the market. The daily receipts of spirits of turpentine are now rather small, and the price has advanced to 31*c.*—higher than it has been during the present season. There is a bright prospect for a continued advance in price, and some of the dealers say spirits may go as high as 35*c.* The Antwerp Company bought most of this spirits when it was 25*c.* and 26*c.*, and is now in a position to realise handsome profits. The factors are rejoicing that the market has been forced up to that figure, while some of the buyers, who are not quite so fortunate as to have a stock on hand, are complaining."

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL MEETING.

WHEN the proceedings began on Wednesday morning Mr. Cross filled the chair, and the gentlemen named under were also present:—Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Bottle, Greenish, Hampson, Harrison, Hills, Martin, Martindale, Newsholme, Southall, Storrar, and Young. The President turned up before the routine business had been disposed of, and Messrs. Johnston and Richardson also put in an appearance later.

After the usual reading of lists of the names of gentlemen formally elected members, associates, associates in business, or students of the Society, the SECRETARY announced that seventeen nominations had been received for the fourteen vacant posts on the Council, of whom all but one—Mr. J. Bourdas—have intimated their willingness to accept office if elected. The nominees were, with three exceptions, simply the retiring councillors; the new names were:—Mr. T. Bateson, Kendal; Mr. A. S. Campkin, Cambridge; Mr. A. Gostling, Diss.

Mr. Marshall Leigh was not nominated for re-election.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance.

Examination of the accounts for March showed the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
On the General Fund Account	3,164	0	7
„ Benevolent Fund Account	611	5	6
„ Donation Account	527	6	5
„ Orphan Fund Account	121	14	5

The committee recommended sundry accounts for payment, including current expenses for April, 2,325*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The purchase of 100*l.* and of 500*l.* Consols on the Orphan Fund and Donation account respectively was also recommended.

Details of the various accounts showed on the General Fund account a balance brought forward of 1,812*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* Subscriptions and examination-fees had been chiefly responsible for the increase of this sum to 5,110*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, from which a deduction of 1,946*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* for payments left the balance recorded above.

The balance at the beginning of the month on the Benevolent Fund account was 289*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Receipts amounted to 367*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, making a total of 657*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Payments totalled 46*l.* 6*s.*, leaving a balance of 600*l.* odd on the credit side.

The Donation account, beginning with a balance of 27*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, had received a noteworthy increment in the shape of a 500*l.* legacy by the will of Mr. Buck, of Stamford Hill.

Receipts amounting to 4*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* had raised the Orphan Fund account balance from 117*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* to 121*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The PRESIDENT, moving the adoption of the report, explained that the large amount of receipts on the General Fund account was made up of subscriptions, examination-fees, and a few penalties and costs. The payments were of the usual monthly and quarterly character. Some 300*l.* for examination expenses chiefly, were required for the North Branch. Subscriptions on the Benevolent Fund account were getting more numerous. Referring to the legacy of 500*l.*, Mr. Carteighe observed that the Council had sent their thanks to the family for the graceful gift. The purchase of Consols on the Orphan Fund and Donation accounts was in accordance with the conditions under which those legacies were managed. Legacies were necessarily invested. The committee would probably have some suggestion to make later as to the disposition of the considerable balance on the General Fund account.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Mr. CROSS, moving the adoption of the report of this committee (read, as usual, *in camera*) said the remark had been made that they did not give much of their casual help to their Scotch brethren. He was only too glad to be able to say that cases from the north were on an equal footing with all others, and received equal consideration.

On this occasion they had happened to have had a Scotch case—a poor widow in Edinburgh—which they had been able to relieve. The list of cases had not been quite so long as usual, however.

The grants were three of 5*l.* and one of 10*l.*

The PRESIDENT announced that 100*l.* had been left to the Benevolent Fund by Mr. G. Baggett Francis. (Applause.)

LIBRARY, MUSEUM, SCHOOL, AND HOUSE.

After the usual reports of the Librarian and Curator upon the attendance in their respective departments during February, it was announced that the question of the School of Pharmacy prizes had been thoroughly gone into, with the result that the committee recommended that all students attending the Society's school should be eligible to compete for prizes at the end of each course or session.

The receipt of a plate electric machine presented to the Society by Mr. A. Bottle was formally acknowledged.

Referring to the question of the

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY PRIZES,

the PRESIDENT pointed out that the change consisted in the removal of certain restrictions, the Council reverting, as a matter of fact, to the practice of earlier days. Under the existing conditions only those students who had attended a single course or session were eligible to compete in the examinations held at the end of each course and session for prizes. This plan had been adopted when the attempt was made to give two complete five-month courses of instruction during the session of ten months. This attempt had not proved successful, and the alterations then made in the regulations as to competition for prizes had also failed to work satisfactorily. The Council was desirous of encouraging men to come to the school for study, not only at the end of their apprenticeship but also to take courses of instruction, say, in botany and materia medica one session, chemistry and physics the next, and so on, following finally with a complete course. But under the plan which had hitherto been adopted such men on taking the full course would be ineligible to compete for the school prizes, and this proved a source of disappointment and a deterrent. No scheme, of course, could be framed which should be absolutely fair to everyone, but the committee, in deciding to make the change, had acted on a belief that the new course would be best for the young men themselves. The Council was very grateful to Mr. Bottle for his present of the plate electrical machine. These appliances were not easy to get nowadays, and it would form a very valuable addition to the stock of apparatus. (Applause.)

Mr. HAMPSON, seconding the adoption of the report, took the opportunity of thanking Mr. Allen for his pertinacity in the matter of the school prizes.

Mr. ALLEN remarked that if the modification were really, as the President said, a reversion to an earlier state of things, it was also in accordance with the principle on which the school was founded—viz., to give the best training to young pharmacists, and to attach them to the Society for the longest possible time. He regarded any change likely to secure the attendance of only two or three new students as productive of good, not only to the young men themselves, but also to the Society. The effect of the present regulation was that the apprentice attending his first course was necessarily pitted in the examination at the end of the course—the only one in which he could compete—against men older and better educated than himself. This had had the effect of keeping apprentices resident in London from coming to Bloomsbury Square during their apprenticeship. The resolution before them would have the effect of giving every London pharmacist an opportunity of training his apprentice in the technical portions of his calling in an ideal manner. He had often heard principals in London say it was no good for them to take apprentices, because they had not the time to train them. But any pharmacist in London had perfect opportunities for training apprentices, especially since he was no longer required to look after the technical part of that training.

Mr. MARTINDALE agreed with Mr. Allen, but Mr. MARTIN seemed inclined to lay more stress upon the indispensability of some years devoted entirely to the study of the technical part of the calling.

The report and recommendations of the Library Committee were then formally adopted.

Mr. Gulliver, of 6 Lower Belgrave Street, retiring from the post of Divisional Secretary for St. George's, Hanover Square, left a vacancy which, at the suggestion of his neighbouring craftsmen, was filled by the election of his son, Mr. W. F. Gulliver. The PRESIDENT referred to Mr. Gulliver's long service, his ardent support of the interests of the Society, and his kindly bearing as a man.

RESEARCH.

The following report was in the hands of the members of the Council and therefore not read :—

Report of the Research Committee, 1893-94.

The Research Committee beg to present to the Council the following report on their work during the past year.

The committee have generally met once a month, and have received at their meetings periodical reports on the work of the Research Laboratory from the Director, Professor Dunstan, who has acted as Secretary to the committee.

During the past year there have been twelve persons at work in the laboratory, and the majority worked during an entire session. Nearly all the workers have been pharmaceutical chemists; one was a pharmacist from Denmark, and another a pharmacist from California, who wished to gain special experience in alkaloidal work.

The committee have appointed Mr. Francis H. Carr Assistant Demonstrator in the laboratory, Mr. E. F. Harrison being the Demonstrator. Mr. Thomas Tickle, late Bell Scholar, has been admitted as Redwood Scholar, and Mr. H. A. D. Jowett, B.Sc., through the kindness of the founder of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association's Scholarship, as Manchester Scholar for the current year.

Great progress has been made in the work of isolating and characterising the alkaloids of *Aconitum Napellus*. Among the results recently obtained may be specially mentioned the observation that aconitine, when heated, loses acetic acid, forming a new alkaloid, pyraconitine; and that aconitine may be readily converted into the non-poisonous "isaconitine," which is also an important constituent of the root. In this conversion it has been proved that acetic acid separates, consequently "isaconitine" must in future be known as "benzoyl-aconine," aconitine being "acetyl-benzoyl-aconine." It has also been shown that "picraconitine," first obtained by Mr. T. B. Groves, is slightly impure benzoyl-aconine. Some of these recent observations will probably render it possible to devise a plan for the separation and estimation of the principal alkaloids of *Aconitum Napellus*, for the want of which the pharmacy of aconite has not hitherto been further developed.

At the last evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society Professor Dunstan delivered a lecture dealing with these new results, which have been recorded from time to time in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, whilst papers on the same subject have been published in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*.

Several other investigations have also been carried on, and the constituents of two colonial medicinal plants have been examined, and will shortly be reported on.

The following are the titles of the papers which have been published since the committee's last report :—

"Contributions to our Knowledge of the Aconite Alkaloids" :—

Part VI. "Conversion of Aconitine into Isaconitine," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. F. H. Carr.

Part VII. "Some Modifications of Aconitine Aurichloride," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. H. A. D. Jowett.

Part VIII. "On Picraconitine," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. E. F. Harrison.

Part IX. "The Effect of Heat on Aconitine. Formation of Pyraconitine," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. F. H. Carr.

Part X. "Further Observations on the Conversion of Aconitine into Isaconitine, and on the Hydrolysis of Aconitine," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. F. H. Carr.

"The Isomerism of the Paraffinic Aldoximes," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. T. S. Dymond.

"The Properties of α -Benzaldoxime and some of its Derivatives," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. C. M. Luxmoore.

The expenses of the two last-named investigations have been defrayed by a grant from the Chemical Society.

A paper by Professors Cash and Dunstan on "The Physiological Action of the Nitrites of the Paraffin Series considered in connection with their Chemical Constitution, of which the chemical portion deals with experiments made in the Research Laboratory, has been published by the Royal Society in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1893.

With respect to the financial position of the Laboratory, the increase in the number of workers, as well as the expensive nature of the materials needed, render it very difficult to meet the necessary expenditure out of the funds at the committee's disposal. Last year there was a small deficit. This year, with the aid of a further grant of 150*l.* from the Royal Society, and an extra grant of 50*l.* from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, it has just been possible to meet the expenses.

The committee trust that a grant may be received from the Royal Society during the present year to aid in the completion of the aconite inquiry.

It affords much satisfaction to the committee to be able to announce that the Salters' Company have decided to render an important service to chemical pharmacology. The Court of the company proposes to offer a Salters' Research Fellowship of the annual value of 100*l.*, to be tenable for three years in the Research Laboratory of the pharmaceutical Society by the worker who, in the judgment of the Director and of the Research Committee, is best fitted to carry on chemical research, especially in its relation to pharmacology. Everyone who is interested in the progress of scientific pharmacy will feel greatly indebted to the Salters' Company for this most opportune and valuable endowment.

The Council will be gratified to learn of the acknowledgment which has been made by the Royal Commissioners on the Gresham University for London in their recent report of the value of the educational and scientific work of the Research Laboratory. The Commissioners observe that "for the study of chemistry applied to pharmacology there is an admirable but small laboratory at the Pharmaceutical Society, where, in addition to educational work, much valuable research has been done. It suffers much from want of funds, and requires extension so as to provide for work which cannot, for want of space, be carried out."

The committee consider it desirable to refer to the distinctions that two of the workers in the laboratory, both pharmaceutical chemists, have gained during the past year at the London University. Mr. H. A. D. Jowett, who received a grant from the Manchester Scholarship Fund, has taken the degree of B.Sc., and Mr. C. M. Luxmoore, B.Sc., has been awarded first-class honours in chemistry, with a view to the degree of Doctor of Science.

The committee recommend that there should be issued at the end of the present year a second volume of collected papers from the Research Laboratory.

Signed March 6, 1894.

M. CARTEIGHE,	<i>President.</i>
W. G. CROSS,	<i>Vice-President.</i>
T. GREENISH,	} <i>Members of</i>
G. F. SCHACHT,	
T. LAUDER BRUNTON,	} <i>Additional</i>
CHARLES EGIN,	
MICHAEL FOSTER,	
E. FRANKLAND,	
	} <i>Members of the</i>
	} <i>Committee.</i>

The PRESIDENT said he hoped his fellow-councillors would regard it as satisfactory, not only from the point of view of work done, but also as showing that the laboratory had begun to make history outside the sphere of the Society. On this text (the value of outside recognition), Mr. Carteighe dilated at some length, referring, in illustration, to the proposed foundation of a Fellowship by the Salters' Company, and to the recognition of the laboratory by the Royal Commissioners of the Gresham University. The Salters' Company, he said, were considering a scheme for advancing forms of knowledge not included in some large schemes, and, partly under the influence of one of their members (Mr. Hill), partly owing to the broad catholic spirit of their executive, were providing for a series of scholarships in science, one of which would be in a London hospital, and more or less associated with the Research Laboratory, so

that they would be able to get physiological examination of the pure substances prepared in the laboratory by another scholar on the medical side. The President thought they were fortunate in the men they had men who were all zealous and enthusiastic workers, from the Director downwards. The chief difficulty lay in keeping up the staff of workers, especially since some of the best men could not support themselves. In this direction they had had assistance from the Manchester Scholarship Fund, and this proposal by the Salters' Company was very opportunely helpful in the same way. Mr. Carteighe wound up his speech with a reference to the too prolonged supremacy of the German manufacturer, and the suggestion that the Research Laboratory was to be the fertile source whence many a gifted English chemist should proceed to put the Teuton to confusion on his own ground.

But alas! these triumphant tones did not wholly prevail. Mr. MARTIN rose to inquire

"WHERE DOES PHARMACY COME IN?"

or at least that seemed to be the spirit of his criticism. He seconded the adoption of the report, but suggested that the work done in the Research Laboratory had not altogether that bearing upon medicine which he had expected. Aconite was well enough, he said in effect, but what about the chemistry and pharmacology of the cinchonas, of ergot, of cannabis indica, of ipecacuanha? Without discouraging the highest flights of chemical philosophy he thought the laboratory should devote itself to subjects more interesting medicinally. That this had not been so was shown by the fact that some of the papers had been originally read before the Chemical Society, and did not find their way primarily into the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

The PRESIDENT answered, first, by hinting that Mr. Martin did not care much about organic chemistry; secondly, by suggesting that some of the subjects mentioned were already under consideration; and, thirdly, by the defence that the purely chemical researches were merely incidental questions which presented themselves in the course of more practical work, and were thought suitable for examination by this or that worker in the laboratory. Besides, he urged, was there not necessarily a great deal of purely chemical work to be done before anything much could be made of pharmacology? As to the publication of papers in journals other than their own, the chief object was to bring their work under the notice of medical and scientific men who did not see the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Mr. MARTIN only wished to say, in reply—These ought ye to have done, and not to have left the others undone.

Mr. ATKINS defended the prolonged study of the aconite problem, on the ground that the Research Laboratory might accomplish the remarkable feat of saying the last word upon the subject. He supposed it was possible for some institutions and some gifted men to pronounce finally upon a definite subject, and evidently hoped the Research Laboratory would be able to eventually "lay" the perturbed spirit of aconite-root, which still eluded the close observation of the scientist. All this was well, but when Mr. Atkins began to try and explain Mr. Martin's point of view he seemed to be in imminent danger of himself adopting it, had not

The PRESIDENT hastily explained that the cost of investigating the purely chemical questions referred to was defrayed by a grant from the Chemical Society.

Mr. HAMPSON wished humbly to suggest that a little more financial detail might be advantageous—a point which Mr. MARTINDALE also raised cautiously later.

Mr. HILLS commended Mr. Martin's remarks, since the recollection that such views were held would probably have the effect of checking the flight of the committee if ever they meditated soaring too high.

Mr. MARTINDALE gave evidence of having quite a variety of suggestions for subjects the Research Laboratory might tackle.

The PRESIDENT added some further remarks to emphasise the restricted nature of the laboratory, and after alluding to work which sometimes did not turn out well, and therefore was not mentioned, spoke of the possibility of a research on croton oil, and quoted from a letter of Dr. Frankland to the effect that the work turned out from the laboratory in one session was greater than he had ever known in his life—a somewhat involved sentence which evoked mild applause.

DR. STEVENSON'S REPORT.

Following is the text of this report on the pharmaceutical examinations held during the year ending March 31 last:—
"To the Lords of the Council.

"My Lords,—I have to report that during the year ending March 31, 1894, I have attended twelve examinations of the London Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

First or Preliminary Examination.

		Numbers	Percentages
Candidates examined	.. ..	1472	—
" who passed	.. ..	757	51.4
" " failed	.. ..	715	48.6
Failed in Latin	.. ..	454	30.8
" English	.. ..	583	39.8
" arithmetic	.. ..	438	29.8

"These statistics, when compared with those of the preceding year, show that the proportion of candidates who passed has undergone a considerable increase, and the number of failures in arithmetic has diminished by one-third.

"The attention of the examiners and those concerned in the preparation of candidates has not been drawn in vain to the lamentable deficiencies of those who present themselves at this elementary examination.

Minor Examination.

		Numbers	Percentages
Candidates examined	.. ..	833	—
" who passed	.. ..	233	34.0
" " failed	.. ..	550	66.0
Failed in chemistry	.. ..	245	29.4
" materia medica	.. ..	33	4.3
" botany	.. ..	33	4.3
" pharmacy	.. ..	37	4.7
" prescriptions	.. ..	52	6.2
" practical pharmacy and dispensing	.. ..	127	15.2
" obtaining aggregate marks for a pass	.. ..	53	7.1

"With a large increase in the number of examinees the relative proportions of passes and failures were practically unchanged; and the failures in chemistry were in about the same proportion as during the preceding year.

"The failures in practical laboratory work (186) were notably large. I have carefully followed this examination in the laboratory, and have assured myself that the chief cause of failure is defective systematic laboratory training.

Major Examination.

		Numbers	Percentages
Candidates examined	.. ..	138	—
" who passed	.. ..	64	46.4
" " failed	.. ..	74	53.6
Failed in chemistry and physics	.. ..	39	28.3
" materia medica	.. ..	16	11.6
" botany	.. ..	13	9.4
" practical work	.. ..	16	11.3
" obtaining aggregate marks for a pass	.. ..	10	7.2

"The proportion of passes exhibits a creditable increase of 7 per cent., and generally the failures in each particular subject have diminished. This is a gratifying result, since it has not been gained at the expense of thoroughness in the examination.

"Year by year the examinations in technical knowledge make steady progress towards the desirable result of securing more chemists and druggists of scientific and practical knowledge, with advantage to the public.

"I am, my Lords,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

"THOS. STEVENSON.

"March, 17, 1894."

Mr. MARTIN observed that the last paragraph was extremely satisfactory, a sentiment in which the PRESIDENT concurred.

LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The report of this committee consisted merely in the formal presentation of the following draft Bill:—

DRAFT PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

The object of this Bill is to render every person whose name appears on the Register of Chemists and Druggists eligible to become a member of the Society. "Students" of the Society are to become "Associates," and the retirement of one-third of the Council every year is to be decided by rotation instead of by ballot.

A DRAFT BILL INTITULED THE PHARMACY ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1894.

1. In this Act—

The terms "Pharmaceutical Chemist" and "Chemist and Druggist" shall have the same meanings respectively as in the Pharmacy Acts; and "The Society" shall mean the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

2 Every person who at the time of the passing of this Act has been duly registered as an "Apprentice or Student," and who, under the provisions set forth in section 10 of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, has been admitted into, and at that time remains in, the Society as a "Student," shall be registered as an "Associate" of the Society; and every person who shall have been duly registered, or who thereafter shall become registered, as an "Apprentice or Student," shall be eligible for admission into the Society under that section, and shall be eligible for election as an "Associate" of the Society.

3. Every person who at the time of the passing of this Act has been registered as a chemist and druggist under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and every person who thereafter shall become so registered, shall be eligible to be elected a member of the Society according to the by-laws thereof, and shall thereafter be eligible for election to the Council of the Society, but the said Council shall not at any time contain more than ten members who are not on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists; and no person shall in right of membership acquired pursuant to this clause be placed on the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

4. In lieu of the provisions contained in the Royal Charter of Incorporation of the Society, whereby it is provided that two-thirds of the members of the Council shall in every year go out of office, the following provisions shall, after the passing of this Act, have effect:—

(1) On the ordinary day of election of members of the Council in every year, seven members of the Council shall go out of office, and the vacancies shall be filled by election, the retiring members being eligible for re-election.

(2) The seven members who go out shall be the members of the Council who have been longest in office without re-election.

(3) If and whenever the number of the members of the Council who have been longest in office without re-election shall exceed seven, the members of the Council to retire shall be determined by lot.

5. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

6. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Pharmacy Acts Amendment Act, 1894, and shall be construed as one with the Pharmacy Acts, and shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

7. Sections 18, 19, and 20 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, are hereby repealed.

The PRESIDENT stated that the aim of this measure was the consolidation of the Society. He staved off the anticipated objections of those who would urge that all practically useful reforms had been neglected with the reply that the time had not yet come for entering the battlefield, and a reminder as to the opposition from "various sets of men" including some of their own craft, which the Bill of three years before had met. Had not the unqualified manager and the curriculum clauses aroused antagonism which he and others who had thought the matter out knew to be based on fallacies? There was very little hope for a Bill containing contentious matter, but (some sort of Bill having presumably to be provided) the proposed measure was a quite simple one which, he implied, was

further in accordance with the movement towards federation now evident in pharmacy. Once more the advantages of combination were set in array, and pharmaceutical history was appealed to to elucidate and emphasise the exact bearings of the case. This time it was President Sandford who pointed the moral; he had always contended that all registered persons should be full members of the Society, and drew up a clause for insertion in the Bill of 1868 to that effect. Action was taken against this, however, by friends outside the Council of the time, a special meeting was called, and in the end the Council had to modify that clause so as to admit as members only those in business at the time of the passing of the Act. Mr. Sandford would not consent to this compromise, but resolutely voted against it to the last. "I can see him now," continued Mr. Carteighe, "holding up his hand alone against the modification of that clause." And the President quoted words of his predecessor foretelling the development of the Minor examination and the increasing claims of the Minor qualified man to full membership of the Society. On these and similar grounds the Council had drafted the present Bill. This was substantially the feature of the measure—that all qualified chemists and druggists should be members of the Society, the only additional advantage of the higher examination being the right to the title of "pharmaceutical chemist." The other alteration aimed at by the Bill was a minor matter, being only a reform of their present method of sending councillors to the poll—a method, perhaps, devoid of logical defence and admittedly liable to produce unfortunate results. Thus they might have their two friends from Scotland out together and their place filled by men from south of the Border. On the other hand, if the policy of the Council were objected to by the members of the Society at any time the new method of election would not place any serious bar in the way of reconstituting it by the election of seven new men. And in doing this the members would probably tell the Council where they were going wrong. The question of the majority of fourteen older members against the seven new ones, the President hastened to say, would not be of much moment. In a Council of that sort, taking the vote of the majority was only a formal way of getting an expression of opinion. There was nothing like parties among them; they did all practically concur on certain general principles. They were there to take counsel together for the good of all, each councillor paying as much deference to the opinion of his colleagues as he wished to be paid to his own.

The TREASURER seconded the resolution that the report and recommendation of the committee be received and adopted, and introduced the appropriate term "enfranchisement of the associates" into the discussion. He also compared the Bill to "a putting of our house in order," preparatory to future bolder legislative essays.

Mr. ATKINS had been sufficiently impressed by the President's observations to decide not to imperil the chances of the Bill by voting against—a course he had at first thought of following.

Mr. MARTINDALE heartily supported the Bill, but did not like clause 1, because it was superfluous. Nobody had asked for it; the old plan had not proved unworkable, and he was not quite sure that everyone would grasp the full meaning of the change.

The PRESIDENT interposed that he had discussed the matter of the clause four years before all over the country and explained it thoroughly.

MR. HARRISON MOVES AN AMENDMENT.

"The MEMBER FOR SUNDERLAND," as he is sometimes called—one of the readiest speakers at the Council table—while agreeing with the President, characterised the Bill as a poor attempt at legislation. The members had been looking for a stronger measure—something to reform some of the anomalies of their daily life—and this was all they had to offer, this Bill which would have not the slightest effect upon the practical conditions of their calling. The principle of the '68 Bill was good, but the clauses were so weakened before it became law that they ought, if possible, when the proper time came—and he would not say that was just then—to endeavour to advance on Parliament: to show what was required to make that Act as perfect as it was intended to be. He believed there were several clauses in

that Act which, if their ultimate effect had been foreseen, would not have been passed. He could not, therefore, give his support to a Bill which left all the real grievances untouched, and he was not sure that merely throwing open the membership of the Society would induce men to enter without some more aggressive policy. He proposed as an amendment—

That this Council, while recognising that the Bill now before them would be a distinct advance, yet having regard to the many grievous anomalies in the Acts of 1868, does not think it expedient to consider any such scheme until the whole question of the amendment of those Acts can be considered.

Mr. MARTIN seconded the amendment. He commended certain remarks of the President about the weakening of the Society by the formation of small societies throughout the country, and doubted with him (the President) whether the founders of such societies, however well-meaning and loyal to the Society they might be, were not doing as much harm as good. He made a special point of the defect of the Bill in educational reform, to which the Society was pledged. The medical body were extending the curriculum to four and five years, and yet they (the Pharmaceutical Executive) had not the slightest power to insist that the education of the pharmacist should be acquired in a systematic manner. Again, they ought to be able to show that it was in the interests of the public safety that company trading should be dealt with. He also wished to see every registered chemist and druggist with the power to claim exemption from jury service—not that they would all desire it, but everyone who could show that such exemption was necessary for his case should be able to obtain it.

Then followed a prolonged discussion, carried on in turn by Messrs. Cross, Hills, Richardson, Hampson, Allen, Young, Storrar, Bottle, Martindale, and Southall. Only Mr. Storrar supported the amendment, several of the other speakers calling upon the mover and seconder to withdraw. The advantages of union among themselves were more than once pressed, as also the necessity of getting the various local associations more into touch with the parent Society, whether by forming provincial branches or otherwise. If the Act of 1868 had been interpreted differently to the intention of its framers, it was contended that each interpretation had been distinctly in favour of the registered individual. Some speakers hoped that the Bill would create enthusiasm, and open the Council to many able and influential men at present debarred because not members of the Society. Mr. ALLEN excited a laugh by saying that the present mode of election "disturbed a man in his mind" because of the uncertainty of his tenure of office; under the proposed modified system one could make arrangements for three years at least. Mr. YOUNG sketched the ideal popular Bill—a one-clause measure dealing with company-trading—but added the sager reflection that it was no use crying for the moon or attempting the impossible. Mr. STORRAR did not think the Bill before them worth the trouble and expense it would entail. Other speakers thought that if they could only effect the consolidation of the Society first, more active legislative measures might be attempted later.

The PRESIDENT added, with reference to jury service, that they could not introduce a clause touching that into an amending Bill, because in the Acts of 1852 and 1868 there was no reference to jury service. The Council was, however, watching for the appearance of any measure in the House dealing with the same question as affecting any similar body of men, and was prepared to then come forward for an amendment of that kind to affect pharmacists. If a Bill of that sort could be passed, he felt sure that among the younger generation there would be found a considerable increase of the Society's voting-power.

The amendment when put got only three hands in its favour (Messrs. Harrison, Martin, and Storrar). The original resolution adopting the Bill was carried *unanimously*.

At this point Mr. Carteighe withdrew, and the remaining business was conducted under the guidance of the Vice-President. The only item was the reading of a letter from Leicester, relative to the winding-up of the Chemists' Association and the sale of its effects. As, however, this was all old news—the Association having been sold up last month—there was not much to be said or done by the

Council, and consequently the letter was merely read and entered on the minutes, and thereafter the Press representatives were informed that public business was at an end.

Trade Notes.

WE are informed that the little pamphlet on "Feeding as a Fine Art," which we mentioned last week as having been issued by the Liquor Carnis Company, was written for the Company by "Iota," the author of the popular novel "The Yellow Aster," who, as we recently mentioned, is the wife of Dr. Caffyn, the inventor of the Liquor Carnis.

MESSRS. WILLIAM EDWARDS & SON, of 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have just issued the 1894 edition of their catalogue of proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries. They have considerably extended the latter section, both in descriptions and in illustrations, while their list of proprietaries is as complete as it can be. Net prices are quoted.

MESSRS. FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., manufacturing pharmacists, of Detroit, U.S., have arranged with Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co. to have an English depôt for certain of their specialities at their office, 25 Lime Street, E.C. Mr. William A. Richardson who has been engaged in the business of Messrs. Stearns in America, has come over to represent them here. He brings before the trade this week particulars of Stearns's cascara aromatic, which is one of the leading lines which the firm wish to introduce here.

Personalities.

MR. J. R. MASON, chemist and druggist, has been elected churchwarden of St. John's Vestry, Workington.

MR. W. E. GOFF, chemist and druggist, of High Street, Dartford, has been elected overseer for the town.

MR. WM. GEORGE WELLS, chemist and druggist, High Street, New Romney (Kent), has been appointed overseer for that parish.

MR. HAROLD BOYD, manufacturing chemist, of Calcutta, has patented "an improved explosive compound to be called 'Rippleene.'"

MR. G. T. ARCHIBALD, chemist and druggist, Station-road, Workington, has been elected a member of the Workington School Board.

MR. J. KNIGHT, chemist, Folkestone, has been re-appointed by Canon Woodward, vicar of Folkestone, as his churchwarden for the ensuing year.

MR. C. E. DAVIES, chemist and druggist, of King Street, Carmarthen, has been appointed vicar's warden for the parish of St. Peter's, Carmarthen.

MR. JOHN HARVIE, chemist and druggist, of 39 Stirling Street, Airdrie, has for the fourth time been elected a member of the School Board for the burgh.

MR. H. HEATH, chemist and druggist, of St. Mary Cray, has been elected a member of the parochial committee of the Bromley Rural Sanitary Authority.

DR. JOHN PENNY, who was formerly an apprentice with Mr. J. R. Mason, chemist, of Workington, has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in the department of Public Health, Edinburgh.

MARRIAGE CONGRATULATIONS are thus offered by the *Indiana Pharmacist* to Professor C. S. Hallberg, of Chicago, and his wife, formerly Miss Therese Bergstrom, of Stockholm, Sweden. Professor Hallberg is well known to the profession. Mrs. Hallberg came to the United States nearly a year ago to teach the art of wood-carving, in which she is highly accomplished. May heaven's choicest blessings be theirs, and may their greatest troubles be little ones.

The Winter Session.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

LONDON SECTION.

THE London Section of the S.C.I. is happy in its experience of a condition phenomenally rare amongst the scientific societies of the day—that of having more papers offered for reading at its meetings than it can accommodate—and for the remainder of the session extra meetings are to be intercalated between its normal sittings—an arrangement which reduces the risk of surfeit and increases the opportunities for discussion.

As a prelude to the papers on Monday last the new officers were elected, no ballot being required. The CHAIRMAN proposed the names that had been selected, Mr. DAVID HOWARD seconded, the meeting endorsed, and Mr. B. E. R. Newlands was duly elected Chairman of the Section. Mr. Heron will continue to officiate as Secretary, and the five vacancies on the Council will be filled by Messrs. E. G. Hooper, A. Shearer, S. Rideal, E. O'Neill, and H. de Mosen-thal respectively.

The first communication was on

COLOUR AS A MEANS OF QUANTITATIVE ESTIMATION.

By Mr. W. J. Lovibond.

The paper was an extension of the principle of colorimetric analysis which Mr. Lovibond has laid before the London Section in previous sessions; and although the method is arbitrary, there is no doubt it is capable of useful application over a wide field. The colours used as standards for reference were admirably exhibited by means of "glass standard spectra."

Instead of the normal spectrum given by a ray of white light a very similar condition was obtained by bringing the electric light upon glass plates very carefully graded in depth of tint, each glass varying from its neighbour in the respective series by precisely the same amount of colour. An endless variety of tints is possible by the combination of different glasses, and so accurate is the method that Mr. Lovibond affirms it to be "a law of selective colour-absorption" entitled to the same recognition as any other physical law.

Certain prime requisites are necessary to ensure accuracy in working—viz., normal light, standard colours, normal vision, and materials under similar conditions of concentration, &c. The factor of "normal vision" is perhaps the least controllable condition, because there is possibly no other sphere where the personal equation has more sway than in that of defining tints. Abnormal vision does not disqualify the experimenter, because it is possible to regulate the process, and for any particular individual the results are comparable; the only thing is that such an individual is precluded from publishing his results. Diagrams to exhibit abnormalities in sensitiveness to particular colours were shown, and the diagrammatic method of illustration was used to demonstrate the practical application of the method in determining the strength of such solutions as potassium bichromate, potassium permanganate, logwood values for dyers, malt caramels, lead sulphide, sewage-waters before and after precipitation, &c.

Many members took part in discussing the paper. Mr. Wm. THORP (the Chairman) thought the great value of the method lay in the fact that once a tint or shade was recognised it could now be registered for future reference. He would prefer to reproduce his lead-sulphide solution by reference to his balance, and he inquired if the glasses were to be trusted to analyse colours, because he imagined the same tint might be produced in different ways. Dr. RIDEAL thought a great advance was made now that the glasses might be standardised by comparison with accurate solutions of stable substances. Mr. YOUNG had not found the method very satisfactory. Dr. COHEN inquired as to the influence of other substances than the one under estimation in solutions, and alluded to Warrington's work on the traces of lead in citric and tartaric acid in this connection. He said it was possible to have identical colours of different origin. Mr. DAVID HOWARD's remarks were somehow suggestive of

the pessimistic individual who wants to know "What's the good of anything?" The personal equation seemed the difficulty, because to correctly interpret results it is essential first to train the eyes, and then to prove the value of the training. Mr. BEAVAN had something to say on the effect of adding sugar to certain solutions, and asked if it was possible to Nesslerise by the method. Another member inquired if daylight was essential, or if any artificial standard could be used.

So far the discussion had been rather down-grade. Mr. REDWOOD, however, struck a clearer note, and eulogised the method and its originator. Mr. NEWLANDS followed suit, maintaining that it was no argument that because a standard is not rigidly scientific it is not reliable; so long as the standard is unalterable, it fulfils its purpose. For controlling the production of uniformity in colour, whether of beer, sugar, or soap, he gave the tintometer unstinted praise. A member of the grain-trade also testified to the great usefulness of the process for assessing the relative values of grain, flour, and malted materials.

Mr. LOVIBOND said, in reply, that the glasses were standardised for use by daylight; a totally different arrangement was necessitated by artificial light, and the two arrangements could not be compared. In artificial light the red rays seem to have a curious property of excessive penetration apart from their illuminating quality. By the diffused light of day, with its numberless reflections and refractions, no variation in tint is possible; indeed, he said his glasses showed that a sodium flame is not a pure yellow, but includes a bit of orange. He was unable to give any information respecting the influence of foreign substances in the solutions under examination; the whole question wanted working out. The arrangement was of service in the examination of oils, and he thought it possible a method might be worked out for estimating the proportions of constituents in mixtures of oils.

The next paper, by Mr. W. YOUNG, entitled

THE NATURAL DIMINUTION OF THE DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER IN THE WATER OF RIVERS,

was a reply to the question, Is the dissolved organic matter in water diminished by oxidation during the exposure of such water? Dr. Percy Frankland said the improvement was due to sedimentation, not to oxidation. Certain constituents of water, such as FeS and SH_2 , are, of course, easily oxidisable, but the investigation bore on dissolved organic matter.

A fairly complete series of experiments enabled Mr. YOUNG to say that it is not atmospheric oxidation which reduces the amount of dissolved organic matter; the diminution is brought about by the growth of vegetable matter. The effect of sewage fungus upon water was alluded to, and alumina was not credited with the high clarifying qualities which it has been reputed to possess.

Mr. H. LOUIS read his note on a

SPECIFIC-GRAVITY BOTTLE.

He had observed that evaporation of water was greater than might be thought in a tube of capillary bore, as in the stopper of a specific-gravity bottle. He therefore had the elongated stopper graduated, and having calibrated it the necessary correction for loss was easily made.

Mr. MANNING PRENTICE then exhibited a model of apparatus invented by himself for

THE CONSTANT PRODUCTION OF NITRIC ACID.

Five stills are set up in brickwork, each communicating with the one on either side, but having separate heads. An iron plate on the top keeps in the heat, and permits an earthenware still-head to be fixed to each still. The charge of sodium nitrate—10 parts by weight—with 12 parts by weight of sulphuric acid, is well mixed in a sort of mill-and-hopper arrangement, which feeds into the first still. The mixture is heated and presently having become somewhat weaker, finds its way into still No. 2; the same process goes on all along until after the fifth still is passed; the residuo which runs away is bisulphate of soda. It is possible to obtain the full quantity of 1:500 nitric acid, and the weaker acids obtained in the latter part of the process can be returned to the stills for concentration. The wear and tear of the plant is almost a negligible quantity. The alternate heating and cooling and the trickling of condensed

nitric acid into the iron still are quite done away with by this method, and there seems no reason why the still should not last for ever.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on March 29 several "Short Papers by Members" were read. The first was a note by Mr. E. H. GANE upon

UNG. HYD. MITIUS.

Mr. GANE had examined four specimens of this preparation and found them all of questionable nature. The number of samples was not sufficient, he said, to enable him to judge whether all ung. hyd. mit. was as bad. He had obtained his samples at random.

No. 1 contained, besides mercury, suet, and lard, mercurous oxide, mercurous sulphide, sulphur, and palm oil, and it was exceedingly rancid. No. 2 contained mercurous oxide, charcoal, resin, phenol, and hard and soft paraffin. No. 3, mercurous oxide, iron, hard and soft paraffin. No. 4 was of a very complex nature. The author had succeeded in detecting in it the following substances:—Mercury, mercurous oxide, charcoal, mercuric oxide, iodide of potassium, gallic acid, benzoic acid, cocaine, resorcin, phenol, ichthyol, starch, opium, lard, suet, lanoline, spermaceti, oil, and hard and soft paraffin.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. H. B. CARE) said Mr. Gane's results reminded him of the mystical "big bottle" which used to receive all the remnants of mixtures. It seemed probable that No. 4 had been diluted with such a mixture of ointments.

DIAMONDS.

Mr. H. A. D. JOWETT, B.Sc., kept members interested for some time by a description of the nature and composition of diamonds, and he explained very lucidly, by means of black-board diagrams, the construction of Moissan's electrical furnace, and the means that scientist had used to produce these gems artificially. Briefly, M. Moissan's method is as follows:—Carbon is dissolved in molten iron, and the mixture poured into molten lead. By this means globules are formed in the lead which only cool slowly. These globules consist of a hard outer layer of iron containing the still molten solution of carbon in iron. The iron contracts on cooling and consequently exerts a tremendous pressure on the enclosed carbon, causing it to crystallise out in minute crystals. The globules are treated with solvents to remove the lead, iron, and graphite, and the result is found to be a few microscopical genuine diamonds, which correspond in every way to the natural ones.

The next three contributions were by Mr. ALEXANDER GUNN. The first was on

CANTHARIDIN.

Mr. Gunn had used Greenish's process for the estimation of this principle, but found the following modification more satisfactory:—Take 25 grammes of powdered cantharides, extract the fat with petroleum ether, dry the marc, and note the petroleum ether used. Well moisten the marc with solution of potash, and heat for some time on a water-bath, but not to dryness; then to the moist marc add dilute hydrochloric acid to decided acidity. Evaporate to dryness and powder the marc; place this in a percolator and extract with chloroform. This should yield a clean crop of crystals upon evaporation; but should a trace of oil be present, resolution in chloroform and treatment with animal charcoal will remove it, but care must be used, for the cantharidin clings very pertinaciously to the charcoal.

STRYCHNINE AND PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Mr. Gunn had observed that when he mixed large quantities of strychnine and phosphoric acid a decidedly rose-coloured solution resulted. This was due to the presence of brucine in the strychnine, and of nitric acid in the phosphoric acid. From these facts he assumed, having examined many samples, that the phosphoric acid of trade generally contains a trace of nitric acid, and that, although this could not be detected in the ordinary course by analytical methods, its presence was demonstrated in this reaction.

THE THERMOHYDROMETER.

Mr. Gunn described the use of this instrument in accumulators, as published in the *Electrical Review* for February 23. He also referred to its use to pharmacists, and cited the gravities of proof spirit prepared in various ways. He had made some experiments on samples of proof spirit which he knew had been made as under by some ingenious persons:—

(1) Five fl. oz. rectified spirit made up to 8 fl. oz. with distilled water. This mixture has a gravity of .925 at 15.5° C., indicating 95.8 per cent. proof spirit.

(2) Three fl. oz. distilled water made up to 8 fl. oz. with rectified spirit. This had a gravity of .918 at 15.5° C., indicating 101.51 per cent. of proof spirit.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Gunn's notes Mr. JOWETT asked if the thermohydrometers exhibited were calibrated or their accuracy tested in any way. Mr. GANE asked if Mr. Gunn could suggest any method for removing the trace of nitric acid in phosphoric acid. Mr. STEAD thought it very necessary that the thermohydrometers should be calibrated correctly. For the preparation of pure cantharidin he found mylatris most suitable, and they contained none of the green fat which was so troublesome to remove entirely from cantharides. He preferred to extract the cantharidin with acetic ether, as it yielded cleaner crystals; but if the substance was required in large crystals, it could be recrystallised from chloroform. Mr. SAGE said he preferred to extract the fat from cantharides with carbon disulphide, because it did not dissolve out any of the cantharidin, and so obviated the use of corrections which were necessary with petroleum ether. He had found that brucine was more often present in precipitated strychnine than in the commercial crystals. Had Mr. Gunn ever detected arsenic in phosphoric acid? Mr. Sage said he did not care to trust to the hydrometer for taking gravities of spirit accurately: he preferred the balance and a specific-gravity bottle. Proof spirit, according to the Excise authorities, has a specific gravity of .920, which is the same as the P.B.; but their standard gravity for rectified spirit, 56 o.p., was .8376.

After Mr. Gunn had responded, a

DISPENSING NOTE

was read by Mr. R. H. JONES, who had had the following prescription to dispense:—

Quin. hydrochlor.	..	..	..	..	gr. xl.
Sp. chlorof.	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Glycerine	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Lanoline	..	..	..	..	℥ss.
Aquæ ad	..	..	..	..	℥xij.

It was found difficult to make a satisfactory emulsion. In the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (vol. xviii, page 172) there is an abstract of a method by which the lanoline is first rendered perfectly anhydrous by prolonged heating over a water-bath, then mixed with half its weight of powdered gum, and finally diluted with water. This makes a good enough emulsion, but the trouble of the method is unnecessary. In *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 1891, page 160, the lanoline is directed to be rubbed with twice its weight of warm water, and, during the rubbing, soap (in the proportion of 3 grs. to the drachm of lanoline) dissolved in about the same quantity of water, previously rubbed with the lanoline, is added. After these have been well mixed, the remainder of the water is to be added. This method yields a very satisfactory preparation. Trying with alkalies, Mr. Jones found it easy to obtain an emulsion. He found the best method was to place the lanoline in a hot mortar, stir in about its own weight of water, add the alkali (dissolved in a small quantity of water), and, finally, all the water required. Half an ounce of lanoline requires 30 grs. of potassium carbonate. Mucilage or yolk of egg gives the best emulsions, and 1 oz. of the former, or one yolk of egg, is sufficient to produce a very satisfactory emulsion, which will not separate like one made with an alkali.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held on March 29, Mr. W. L. CURRIC, President, in the chair. There was a small attendance.

Mr. J. A. RUSSELL, Treasurer, submitted the financial statement. The income, entirely from subscriptions, amounted to 28*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenses came to 15*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The balance, added to that of last year, brought up the funds of the Association to 25*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. ALEX. LAING, the Secretary, presented the report of the Council, in which the extension of area and amplification of title of the Association were referred to with satisfaction. Last year the membership numbered 116; this year it was 163. In alluding to the labours of the session it was remarked that Mr. Russell's suggestions towards the better government of pharmacy had started the consideration of a code of ethics which was causing no little stir at present. The Federation of Local Associations was approved of. The preparatory class for pharmacy students which the Association was instrumental in starting had been kept on through the winter, and Mr. Londen as a teacher had gained the respect and regard of his pupils. It was a matter of regret that the hour of meeting was too late to admit of country members attending without great inconvenience; yet the success of the Association was in a measure due to its late hours. It was pleasing to note that in taking measures for the production of a new Pharmacopœia, pharmacy and pharmacists received a more distinguished recognition than hitherto; and members of the Association were urged to take notes during the summer, bringing them before the Association for discussion when the meetings were resumed, with the object of ultimately forwarding results to Professor Attfield. The hope of obtaining rooms of their own was mentioned in conclusion.

The PRESIDENT said he wished to express the pleasure he had had in occupying the chair for the past two years, and also for having been elected as delegate to the Federation to be held next July. If there were any points which, as an association, they wanted to bring forward for discussion at the Federation, he should like to have them stated that evening. The Federation, he predicted, would raise a whirlwind. The general impression seemed to be that more good would be done by the Federation in bringing matters before the trade than had been done for a considerable time past in connection with the Pharmaceutical Council. It seemed to him that the views stated by several of the local associations throughout the country were rather one-sided; they did not look at the scheme from a broad enough point of view. Hence had arisen the difficulty of getting delegates from all the associations. But all the large associations, with one exception, had appointed delegates, so that the Federation was likely to be of some service in establishing the drug-trade upon a better footing. One important matter the Federation would have to take up was the question of limited liability companies. Pressure must be brought to bear upon the Pharmaceutical Council to move in this matter. Alluding to the recent actions in Glasgow, the question being still *sub judice* it would be unbecoming on his part to express an opinion; but he might say that, no matter which way the verdict went, their duty still remained clear—they must protect the public. (Applause.) He suggested that a committee should be appointed to look out for suitable premises for their rooms during the summer, and report. During the past session they had had a good deal of talk upon various subjects from medical men, and from some of their own members—zoology, morphology, and other ologies having been discussed. He hoped that next session they would have less of the ologies, and would be able to get more material of a practical nature amongst themselves. In order to meet the difficulty of the hours for country members, he suggested that the association might have two or three meetings next session during the day, when trade matters might be discussed.

The following officers were afterwards elected:—

Hon. President.—Mr. Daniel Frazer.

Hon. Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. John McMillan and Alexander Kinninmont.

President.—Mr. W. L. Currie, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. John Foster, Glasgow; Mr. J. W. Sutherland, Dumfries; and Mr. Thomas Robinson, Glasgow.

Treasurer.—Mr. Jas. A. Russell, Glasgow.

General Secretary.—Mr. Alex. Laing, 211 Great Western Road, Glasgow.

District Secretaries.—Mr. James Bruce, South Side; Mr.

Carmichael, North-East; Mr. George Robertson, Partick Mr. Alfred Livesey, North-West.

Librarian.—Mr. Blair, dispenser in the Western Infirmary. *Council.*—Messrs. Hugh Lambie, James Moir, James Robb, J. W. Miller, Alex. Boyd, Walter Paris, A. McKellar, D. S. Robertson, Mungo Wallace, Robert Brodie, James McNiven (Falkirk), James McMurray (Helensburgh), R. McCowan (Paisley), J. Stewart (Hamilton), and Robert Tocher (Maybole).

Auditors.—Messrs. Thomas Dunlop, Thomas Adam (Glasgow), and James Martin (Motherwell).

The PRESIDENT, having remarked on the growth of the Association, said that the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association had the reputation of bringing things to the front before their time, but with more members at their back the Pharmaceutical Council would think twice before refusing any claims their Association might make.

The President, the Secretary, and Mr. Moir (Crosshill) were appointed a special committee to look out for suitable premises where the Association could establish a permanent home.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The PRESIDENT intimated that both Mr. Storrar, Kirkcaldy, and Mr. Johnston, Aberdeen, had been nominated for re-election to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He trusted that every member of their Association who had a vote and influence in that election would do his best to secure the return of those gentlemen.

AIDS FOR ADVERTISERS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

ANIMATED ADVERTISEMENTS augment the amassment of abundance of assets.
BRIGHT BITS are business bugles, bringing buyers and big balances.
CAPTIVATING COUPLETS constantly circulated catch continuous customers.
DASHING DICTION duly displayed deters declining dividends.
ELEGANT EXPRESSION and excellent electros elevate every exchequer on earth.
FUNNY FACTS frequently foretold a flourishing factory.
GENUINE GOODS gain a garnish of gold by a guileless and graceful glossary.
HUMOROUS HEADLINES help honest handicrafts to hoard hundreds.
IGNORANT IMITATION imperils important industries and induces insolvency.
JOTTINGS IN JOURNALS are jewels to the jotter.
KNACK is the keystone that keeps up the "know."
LITERATURE AND LITHOGRAPHY lock out the liquidator and let in the lucre.
MERRY MATTER, marked manner, and mighty method, make more money than merchandise.
NICE NIBBLINGS necessitate novelty, neatness, and newspapers.
ORIGINALITY OF OPERATION overcomes opposition, and obtains overflowing orders.
PRINTERS' INK and persistence pile up profits, and prevent penury.
QUESTIONABLE QUALITY and queer quantity are quicksands to be quitted.
RACY RHYMES, like ready retailers, are rich in remunerative results.
SEASONABLE SAYINGS supplementing suited specialities, secure success.
TACT, TASTE, AND TRUTH take tardiness from trade, and turn thousands into the traders' treasuries.
UNDUE URGENCY is advertisement's untrimmed undergrowth.
VARIETY AND VIGILANCE, vitality, and verity, are voluntary vassals of victory.
WRITE WELL! WORK WELL! AND WAIT! are wrinkles for wealth-wanting "whosoever."
EX WISE HEAD is the source of all good "ads."

Business Changes.

MR. DANIEL GUY has disposed of his branch business at Horley, Surrey, to Mr. F. M. Walton. Messrs. Berdoo & Co. conducted the transfer.

MR. T. C. NEVILLE has purchased (through the agency of Messrs. Berdoo & Co., of London) the business of Mr. P. H. Llewellyn, Hove, Brighton.

MR. E. A. HOLLOWAY, of Torquay and Newton Abbot, has sold his business at Newton Abbot (through Mr. Brett, of Leicester) to Mr. S. B. White, of Istock.

THE Bridge Street Pharmacy, Evesham, Worcestershire, carried on for many years by the late Mr. Dingley, has been purchased by Mr. J. F. Kingzett, late of Eastbourne.

MR. HUGH EDGSON of Weightman Road, Hornsey, has disposed of his business to Mr. W. Rohson, of Beverley. The transfer was negotiated by Messrs. Berdoo & Co., of London.

A NEW chemist's and druggist's business, carried on under the title of "The Thanet Drug and Cigar Company," has been opened at 49 High Street, Margate, by Mr. C. W. Bohhy.

MESSRS. WILLOUGHBY BROTHERS (Seymour Willoughby and Edward Godfrey Willoughby), of 21 Spital Square, E., have disposed of their business (Norton's pills and Godfrey's extract) to Norton's (Limited), who will carry on the same at the address of their predecessors.

MR. THOMAS GARRATT FORSHAW, who was recently registered as a chemist and druggist, and who for twenty-five years was senior dispenser to the Bradford Infirmary, is commencing business in Westgate, Bradford. He names his establishment the Infirmary Pharmacy.

MESSRS. BOYCE BROTHERS, of 16 Jewry Street, E.C., announce that Mr. Henry Boyce has, from March 31, ceased to be a partner in the firm, and that Mr. B. A. Smith, who was for nearly ten years assistant to the outgoing partner, will in future sign the firm by procuration. Mr. Frank Boyce continues to be a partner in the firm.

MESSRS. DAVY, YATES & ROUTLEDGE, wholesale druggists, of 64 Park Street, Southwark, have admitted into their partnership Mr. Alan Hicks, late of the firm of Messrs. Langton, Hicks, Brothers and Co., and the style of the firm will now be Davy, Yates & Hicks. The firm now consists of Messrs. Francis and Robert Yates and Mr. Alan Hicks.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re H. GILBERTSON & SONS.

A PETITION was recently presented against Messrs. Taffs, Dixon & Dowell, carrying on business in St. Andrew Street, Holborn, as druggists' sundriesmen, under the style of "H. Gilbertson & Sons."

Upon the application of Messrs. Ashurst & Co., solicitors for the petitioning creditor, a receiving-order has been made.

The amount of the liabilities was not given. The assets include stock of the value of about 5,000*l.* and book debts 3,600*l.*, subject to charges to the extent of 2,000*l.* The plant and goodwill of the business also appear to be of considerable value.

An application was made to Mr. A. H. Wildy (Official Receiver) on Saturday last for the appointment of a special manager to carry on the business until the first meeting of the creditors is held. Mr. Hunt (Ashurst, Morris & Co.), Mr. Westcott, and Mr. Parker attended in the various interests.

Mr. Hunt said he represented two of the debtors and fifteen creditors, whose united claims amounted to 5,500*l.*, and were in respect of goods supplied by the trade. The neces-

sity for the appointment of a special manager arose mainly from the circumstances that the debtors had been so ill-advised as to give to a creditor for 2,000*l.* a mortgage upon their book-debts. That creditor, on or about March 21, sent out a notice to all the debtors of the firm of H. Gilbertson & Sons that the debts due by them to the firm had been absolutely assigned to him, and that his receipt alone would be a good discharge. The result of that notice was that none of the customers of the firm had paid in any money. The book-debts amounted to about 3,500*l.*, and were believed to be all good and recoverable. Owing to the mortgage of 2,000*l.* and to the notice given by the mortgagee, it was certain that for some time to come the firm would not receive any money from that source. Then about the same time that the notice respecting the book-debts was given, another creditor put an execution into the business premises, and a week later another execution was levied at the private residences of two of the three debtors. The business had been established about 100 years, and he (Mr. Hunt) believed there were only three other businesses of that particular class or character in London. It was a very peculiar business, as would be seen by a perusal of the catalogue issued by the firm. That catalogue showed that the debtors dealt in an enormous number of articles required in the chemical and medical line. The firm had upon their books some 1,500 to 1,800 customers, including all the best houses in the trade. The course of the business was that the customers sent in orders for goods that often had to be supplied at once, and as the debtors did not keep a large stock of special articles and appliances, it was sometimes necessary to purchase goods from other houses in order to supply the goods required and to continue the business. Consequently it was necessary to make some provision for the due execution of the orders that would be received during the next few weeks. Then there was a large number of workpeople—chiefly girls, earning 10*s.* or 12*s.* per week—to be provided for. The weekly amount required to pay the wages of those employes was 17*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and there were, in addition, two travellers and a clerk. The three last-mentioned employes were monthly servants, and need not be taken largely into consideration at that sitting; but the other employes were naturally in want of their money week by week, and as they were largely engaged in making up pill-boxes for the trade, there being a great demand for those articles, it was necessary that the wages should be duly provided. These were briefly the circumstances under which the Official Receiver was asked to appoint a special manager, and he (Mr. Hunt) was instructed to ask that Mr. George Shead should fill the post. He might add that the difference in the value of the business as a going or a closed concern would be very great, and, further, that the debtors were desirous of making a composition offer to the creditors at the proper time.

Mr. Hunt handed in several affidavits in support of his application, the documents being testimony to the necessity for the appointment of a special manager and the fitness of Mr. Shead for the post. In conclusion, he stated that Messrs. Gilbertson, who were the former proprietors of the business and understood its needs, had expressed the opinion that even under the present adverse circumstances the connection was a most valuable one, and the business could again be put upon its legs.

Mr. Westcott said he appeared for creditors claiming 5,200*l.*, and he was instructed to apply for the appointment of Mr. Wm. Slingsby Ogle, chartered accountant, 90 Cannon Street, E.C., to the post of special manager. He therefore opposed the application to elect Mr. Shead. With reference to the necessity of the appointment, he adopted to a considerable extent the views expressed by Mr. Hunt, and would only add a few particulars. The stock-in-trade was valued at cost price at between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*; there were plant and fixtures to the value of 2,000*l.* on the premises, the balance to come for the book debts, and there was the goodwill of the business. The transactions had been carried on at one, three, and six months' credit. The customers were all good firms, and would doubtless continue to deal with the debtors if the business were to be kept open. The plant was peculiar to the business of a druggists' sundriesman, and if sold under the hammer would not realise anything like its proper value. The goodwill of the business had depreciated considerably in consequence of the action of

the creditor in giving notice respecting the book-debts, but still there was a fair chance of selling it if the business were to be kept a going concern. Under those circumstances his clients advocated the appointment of a special manager. Mr. Westcott proceeded to give reasons why his clients desired that Mr. Ogle should fill the post.

Mr. Parker next addressed the meeting. He deplored the fact that the case had been allowed to go into the Bankruptcy Court, and strongly supported the application of Mr. Westcott for the appointment of Mr. Ogle.

The Chairman said it was to the interest of the creditors that the business should be carried on by a special manager until a trustee could be elected at the first meeting of creditors, and, having heard the various parties interested, he had decided to appoint Mr. Ogle to the post.

The proceedings then terminated.

Re DAVID JONES, Broadway, Cardiff, Chemist.

A MEETING of the creditors of this debtor was held at the office of the Official Receiver in Queen Street, Cardiff, on Friday afternoon. The only creditor represented was Mr. Louis Wolff, manufacturing chemist, of Birmingham, whose claim amounted to 12*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* This creditor was surprised that the stock-in-trade and furniture had only realised 25*l.*; he understood the debtor had a good house of furniture. The debtor stated that he had very little furniture, and the whole of it had been disclosed. He admitted that he once tried to dispose of the business, but he denied, as stated by Mr. Wolff's representative, that there was a bid of 50*l.* for it. Mr. Greg, chief clerk, said the stock-in-trade and furniture were bought by the debtor's sister, for 25*l.* At auction, it would probably not have realised more than 10*l.* No resolution was passed, and the Official Receiver remains trustee. The creditors above 10*l.* are:—

	£	s.	d.
Barclay & Sons, London	14	14	0
Barron, Harveys & Co., London	18	7	3
Gibbs, Cuxon & Co., Wednesbury .. .	17	4	11
Hancock, Mrs., Parade, Cardiff .. .	20	0	0
Wolff, Louis, manufacturing chemist, Birmingham	12	1	8

Re FREDERICK WILLIAM SMITH, 31 Sutherland Place, Bayswater, Professor of Chemistry.

THE failure of this debtor has been announced at the London Bankruptcy Court, a receiving-order having been made upon his own petition. He states that he has resided at various addresses, sometimes renting houses and sometimes apartments. He has had no furniture since May, 1893, when all his effects were sold at Eastbourne under an execution. There are no assets whatever belonging to the estate. The amount of the liabilities did not transpire.

Re JOHN SCAIFE, late of 10 and 11 Mincing Lane, E.C., and Liverpool, Manufacturing Chemical and Drysaltery Merchant and Broker.

UNDER the failure of this debtor, against whom a receiving order was made on March 1 upon a creditor's petition, accounts had been filed at the London Bankruptcy Court showing gross liabilities 1,464*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, of which 1,314*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* is expected to rank, and assets "book-debts 150*l.*" of no value.

According to the observations of Mr. A. Wildy, Official Receiver, the debtor for several years prior to June, 1892, carried on business as a manufacturing chemist and drysaltery merchant and broker, at Adelphi Bank Chambers, Liverpool, and 136 Fenchurch Street, E.C., under the style of "Dubedad Evans & Co." In June, 1892, he removed the business to 10 and 11 Mincing Lane, and in December, 1893, he sold his interest in it to another person for 500*l.*, payable (subject to the future trading showing certain results) at the rate of 100*l.* per annum. From October, 1893, until February, 1894, the debtor and another person traded in partnership as varnish-manufacturers at Merton, under the style of "The Amber Varnish Company." That business was purchased in the latter month by a firm to whom the bankrupt and his partner were indebted in the sum of 400*l.*, the terms of the sale being that the debt or was released from that debt and the purchasers gave a bill for 150*l.* to meet the claims of creditors of that business. The debtor further states that he has no trade liabilities in respect of either of his former businesses;

that he is now of no occupation, and is living on money borrowed from friends. He attributes his insolvency to "losses incurred through the molestation of the petitioning creditor and his daughter." The Official Receiver adds that it appears to be mainly due to the debtor's liability for damages awarded and the costs and expenses incurred in an action brought by the petitioning creditor on behalf of his daughter against the debtor in 1893. The Official Receiver requests to be informed by creditors of any facts relating to the debtor's trading and affairs.

Re CHARLES H. ATKINSON, of Batley, Heckmondwike, and Birstal, Chemist and druggist.

At the Dewsbury Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday this debtor, who has carried on business at the three places mentioned, and employed three managers, was examined at considerable length by Mr. E. E. Deane, the Official Receiver. The debtor said he took over his father's business in 1881 at Heckmondwike, and started a business at Birstal in 1884, and another at Batley in 1887. He was unable to present a complete statement of his receipts and payments. He was rather neglectful in his instructions to his managers, and he had been away from business three months through sickness in his family. He had never known at any time since he started on his own account exactly how he stood, and he could not say absolutely whether any of the shops had paid. He could not say what his gross profits were, neither could he say how long his business had been going to the bad. His surplus in 1887 he estimated at 600*l.*, but he did not know whether he got sufficient profits up to that time. The sum of 60*l.* was as much as he had given voluntarily for religious and charitable purposes. The examination was concluded. The debtor said he would pay all his creditors in full as soon as he was able.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Boyce, H., and Boyce, F., under the style of Boyce Brothers, Jewry Street, E.C., chemical agents and drysalters.

Caley, A. J., Caley, E. J., and Caley, S. A., under the style of A. J. Cayley & Son, Norwich, mineral-water, chocolate, and cocoa manufacturers.

Langton, W., Hicks, F., and Hicks, A., under the style of Langton, Hicks Brothers & Co., Wilson Street and Whitecross Place, Finsbury, wholesale druggists.

Mitchell, R. B., and Cartwright, J. T., under the style of Mitchell & Cartwright, Wigan, mineral-water manufacturers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Levy, Isaac, Homdsditch, E.C., and Sandringham Road, Dalston, N.E. sponge merchant.

Procter, Richard, Penarth, chemist.

Smith, Frederick William, Sutherland Place, Bayswater, W., late Euston Square, N.W., Sevenoaks, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W., and Eastbourne, professor of chemistry.

Taffs, Albert Brooks Vobe, Angle House, Brixton, S.W.; Dixon, Richard Dobson, Stockwell Park Walk, S.W.; and Dowell, John, Darenth Road, Stoke Newington, N., trading as H. Gilbertson & Sons, St. Andrew's Street, Holborn, E.C., trading in partnership, druggists' sundriesmen.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Jones, Allee (described in the Receiving Order as Victor Cornet and Allee Jones, trading as Cornet, Jones & Co.), Lynton Road, Bernoldsey, S.E., spinster, chemical manufacturer.

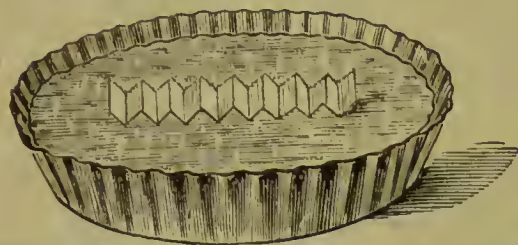
Osbourne, William, Kingston-upon-Hull, drysalter.

Power, Charles Frederick, Liverpool, surgeon.

SCOTCH BANKRUPT.

Snodgrass, James, manufacturing chemist, Marshall's Lane, Paisley, carrying on business there under the firm of James Snodgrass & Co., of which he is sole partner, as a firm, and as an individual. To be examined within the Sheriff's Chambers, Paisley, on Tuesday, April 10, at 12 o'clock. John M. Murray, trustee.

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SULPHUR FUMIGATING CANDLES
ARE FAR AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.**



TRADE TERMS :
6d. Candles,
3/10 per doz. net.
1s. Candles (water
jacketed),
6/10 per doz. net.
They are lighted
with the greatest
ease, and burn
steadily and tho-
roughly, ensuring
more secure Disin-
fection than any
others.

THE SANITAS CO., LIM., BETHNAL GREEN, E.

**CULLWICK'S SKIN OINTMENT
AND
CULLWICK'S BLOOD TABLETS**

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MEDICINE HOUSES.

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ENGLISH ACID,
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The Practitioner.

"WE have subjected FLETCHER'S CONCENTRATED
LIQUORS to a prolonged test, and we are able to
report that, when diluted according to the directions given,
THE RESULTING TINCTURES, &c., ARE INDISTINGUISHABLE
IN STRENGTH, APPEARANCE, AND EFFICACY FROM THE
OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS."

Editorial Comments.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS.

THE trade will scarcely read the report of the case of Mellin
v. White, which we publish this week, without some feeling
of sympathetic resentment. We have so frequently con-
demned paltry attempts on the part of retailers to intercept
the profits of manufacturers who have created a special
demand for their goods, by supplying more or less colourable
imitations of such articles, that we cannot fairly be charged
with undue bias. We have, besides, many times questioned
the policy, which has been advocated by some chemists, of
providing something like a universal range of nostra corre-
sponding to advertised articles; and finally, we are bound
to say that the method of advertising in question in this
case was not one which seems to us to be worthy of either
admiration or imitation.

But with due allowance for these considerations, we shall
maintain as stoutly as anybody can the absolute right of
any and every chemist to compete as vigorously as he may
choose with even the greatest of those great men who have
invented foods, pills, or other mixtures. So long as no mis-
representation is made or insinuated, and no patent or
trade-mark right is infringed, every dealer has as much

right to push his own goods as the great specialist advertisers have to push theirs. We do not suppose that either Mr. Mellin or his counsel would demur to that proposition. But the trouble begins when the principle comes to be applied. Our complaint against them depends principally on the overbearing manner in which they dealt with an opposition which was obnoxious to them. They found a retailer pushing a product of similar character to theirs in a manner which, as the Judge remarked, was particularly irritating to them. He was sticking on each bottle of Mellin's food which he sold a label recommending as "far more nutritious and healthful than any other preparation" a food of his own. Without any previous remonstrance or warning they served a writ upon him, and when he offered to waive what he believed to be his strict rights in the matter, so as to avoid litigation, they intimated that they would consider no proposal short of unconditional surrender. Even to themselves, and assuredly to their lawyers, the claim must have seemed somewhat doubtful, and it has now proved to be untenable. When the interim injunction was applied for it was suggested that it was legal to enclose a loose notice about a rival preparation with a proprietary package, but that sticking such a notice on the package was an infringement of the manufacturer's equitable rights. Mr. Moulton argued the other day that the dealer who buys such goods to sell to the public has impliedly undertaken to sell them in exactly the condition in which he has purchased them, and he was prepared with evidence to establish that this was "the custom of the trade." Mr. Justice Romer, however, intimated that custom would not be sufficient to render such a contention valid; he would require proof, he said, of a definite contract to the effect alleged. With that dictum, away went that branch of the argument. The remaining point relied upon was the statement that the food advertised was "more nutritious and healthful than any other preparation." "That statement," said Mr. Moulton, with, it must be admitted, logical accuracy, "was much the same as saying that Mellin's food was less healthful and nutritious than Vance's"; and as he denounced Vance's as "a thoroughly inferior article, utterly unsuited for the purposes for which it was sold," it followed that the libel was, in his eyes, a very serious one. But see what that contention leads to. It had been decided that sticking it on the package made no difference, so that Mr. Moulton's argument must apply to any and every announcement declaring any product to be "the best" of its kind. It implies that all other brands are inferior, and this is a libel on every one of those articles!

The Judge declined to adopt either of these far-fetched theories. The time is hardly ripe yet to demand strict legal proof of every assertion made in an advertisement, and one maker must not be surprised if other makers are as proud of their offspring as he is of his. It was a little unfair that the plaintiff should have been allowed to get into the testimony the complimentary evidence of his witnesses, while, because of the inherent weakness of his case, the other side was not accorded a similar privilege. But we must congratulate Mr. Timothy White on having fought the case out, and especially on the courage evinced by his counsel in resisting the premature and we think indiscreet hint from the Bench to come to a settlement on terms which as it turned out would have been unjust.

QUININE FOR THE MILLION IN THE TROPICS.

WE have repeatedly given particulars of the efforts of the British Indian Government to popularise the use of quinine among the natives of our great dependency. It is sought to

attain that object in the Presidency of Bengal by keeping the drug on sale at all the local post-offices in packages containing gr. v. each, conforming to the Indian's ideas of a popular price—viz., the equivalent of about one farthing each. The results of the experiment thus far are satisfactory, and the extension of the system to other parts of India is in contemplation. The price at which the quinine is sold is barely sufficient to cover the cost of manufacture, and the laudable, if rather belated, object of the enterprise is simply that of enabling the 71,000,000 inhabitants of a sultry and in many parts, ague-stricken province to obtain at cost price a medicament of which they stand in sore need. It is, in fact, a piece of modified State socialism, but one which merely carries out, after twenty-five years of suspense, a part of the policy that inspired the acclimatising of the cinchona-tree in British India.

The Indian example has been followed by Java, which has an even denser population than Bengal, and where in the low-lying northern seaboard fever is quite as dangerous an enemy to health as in the Ganges delta. In Java, however, the supply of cheap quinine to the native population is not an act of the Government at all, but one of philanthropic commercialism on the part of the cinchona-planters. The quinine supplied is not, as in India, of local manufacture; it is imported from Europe, and the object of the "committee for quinine propaganda," which has the distribution in hand, is to assist in the improvement of the cinchona-market by finding a new outlet for the prepared drug, which is sold in the form of gelatine capsules containing gr. vj., at the rate of one cent each, or five capsules for a penny, but, considering the slight purchasing power of the native, even this figure is still thought too high by several experts. The capsule form is also considered an objectionable feature in some quarters, and an experiment is now being tried to substitute small pills for the capsules.

The want of co-operation on the part of the Dutch-Indian Government in the popularising of the remedy is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the quinine for the million, to call it by a short name, is subjected to the ordinary Customs duty of about 10 per cent. on the present value of the drug; but a memorial has been drawn up asking the authorities to put quinine, imported for the purpose referred to, upon the free list. The neglect of the Government to remove the duty of its own accord is probably owing to an innate want of considerate foresight rather than to downright niggardliness, for we are told that whenever a particularly virulent fever-epidemic breaks out in the lowlands of Java, the authorities distribute liberal supplies of quinine free of charge. How violent these epidemics often are may be seen in the letter from a sugar-planter in the province of Kediri who writes to the committee for a supply of capsules, adding that in the months of June and August last year "a great many natives in his district succumbed to fever." And yet in the highlands of this same district there are several cinchona-plantations!

At the present time there are a good many more than fifty quinine-dépôts in Java. Most of them are kept by private planters, but the district-governors of several "Residencies" have also given valuable aid. A few dépôts are also in the hands of the head men of the Chinese colonies in the large cities; but the natives do not care to buy their quinine there, alleging that they are afraid that it is being tampered with by the Heathen Chinee, who enjoys no better repute in Java than anywhere else. The natives of Java do not appear to be quite so suspicious of new things as most Orientals, and they are quickly taking to the quinine-capsules, about 15,000 oz. of which were imported by the committee last year. Unfortunately there is no such widely-ramified

official organisation available in Java as that of which the Bengal Government dispose in their postal department, and the chief trouble seems to be to find a sufficiency of Europeans willing to act as depôt-keepers of the remedy, although no doubt many trustworthy natives could be found willing to do so.

In some cases consumers have sent for a supply of the drug from distances of fifty miles or more, and the excellent suggestion is therefore made that the agency of the native school-teachers should be invoked to distribute the drug. The schoolmaster is very much abroad in Java, and it seems that through him practically the whole of its 18,000,000 of inhabitants are approachable. At present the quinine-capsules appear to be made a regular article of speculation, private traders selling them, in the more remote districts, at from 250 to 1,000 per cent. profit, according to the needs of the would-be consumers. As the fourpence commission which the legitimate depôt-keeper receives for every 100 capsules sold by him is no mean consideration to the native, there ought to be no difficulty in getting native schoolmasters to act as intermediaries in sufficient number to make the drug readily accessible to the people in all parts of the island.

DOCTORING THE AMEER.

THE statement is made in the Indian Press that Mr. Martin, the Agent for the Ameer of Afghanistan, is about to engage another batch of Englishmen for the service of that potentate. The persons about to be engaged will be required on this occasion to make their contracts directly with Mr. Martin, instead of with the Ameer's Government as the Britishers now in Afghan service have done. Each man who is engaged will have to submit monthly reports of his work to Mr. Martin, and will be responsible to him for the proper performance of his duties.

This announcement indicates that the Britishers who have thus far been engaged in the Ameer's service have given satisfaction to the Afghan ruler. The two best known among them are Mr. Douglas Pyne, the Ameer's engineer, who is still, we believe, in Cabul; and Dr. John A. Gray, late surgeon to his Highness, who is now in London, and recently lectured at the Society of Arts on his experiences at the Afghan Court. From what Dr. Gray said, a skilful British chemist ought to be appreciated at the Ameer's Court, and perhaps some adventurous pharmaceutical reader of this journal might do worse than seek out Mr. Martin and offer his services. Life in Cabul appears to be far from unpleasant. The populace, it is true, do not like foreigners, and would probably not hesitate to show their hatred of them in an unpleasant manner; but the Ameer himself is well disposed and keeps his people firmly in check. Dr. Gray spent one month in Cabul attending the hospitals, of which there are two in the city—an out-patient, or general hospital, which occupies a large building adjoining the Government offices, and an in-patient, or military hospital, situated in the cantonment of Sherpur, the same fortified enclosure which, one winter's night in 1879, was held by Lord Roberts with a handful of men against a rush of 20,000 Afghans.

The Ameer is evidently a convert to the "development of resources" doctrine. He continually conversed with Dr. Gray about his plans for Hausmannising his capital, and drew imaginary pictures of the new Cabul that is to be. Native drugs are another pet subject of Abdurrahman, who often took occasion to discuss their action with his British surgeon.

The Ameer has some peculiar habits, among them that of

taking out his artificial teeth while giving audience, cleaning them with a tooth-brush, and solemnly replacing them. This he does to impress the people; and as there is no evidence that he has ever read Rider Haggard, or heard of the tooth-cleaning trick Mr. Rochfort Maguire is said to have practised at the Court of Lobengula while wheedling the famous charter out of that monarch, it may be assumed that the device is original.

On one occasion Dr. Gray himself fell ill, and was doctored by the Ameer, who insisted upon turning the tables and prescribing for his surgeon. "I thanked his Highness for the offer," Dr. Gray observes, "and he spoke to a hakim (native physician), who presently returned with a small jar containing a confection. His Highness took a little silver spoon, dipped it into the jar, and was raising it to his lips, when the hakim stopped him, and whispered something in his ear. The Ameer turned and looked at him. The hakim hurried out with a very red face, and presently returned. Again the Ameer took a spoon, and this time he ate some of the medicine. Then he immediately put the jar into the hands of my interpreter, who gave it to me." In the East it is the custom for a physician to taste the medicine before he gives it to the king, not for a king to taste a medicine before he gives it to his servant; but the Ameer always treated his British employés with singular courtesy.

While Dr. Gray was recovering, the Ameer had his turn. He took a severe attack of gout, and the hakims, by putting his foot in iced water and leeching him within an inch of his life before Dr. Gray was able to take his patient in hand, did not make recovery easier.

Dr. Gray's first surgical operation was performed under somewhat peculiar circumstances in a small city in Turkistan, where the Ameer had his summer quarters. This is how he describes it:

There was a man named Allah Nûr whom I found with disease of the elbow-joint. It was incurable, and I said the arm must come off. Allah Nûr, though very ill, was alarmed at this. He made his escape from the hospital, got on a donkey, and had reached a place about seven miles away before he was captured. They took him before the Ameer. His Highness called for a probe, examined the joint, and said, "Decidedly the arm must come off." The man fell on his knees and said, "For God's sake, no." The Ameer reached out his hand and boxed his ears. Then he sent for me and advised me before I operated to give the man port wine, and to feed him up as he was weak. The advice was good; but the next day I found the flies had got to the joint, and I amputated the arm at once. The patient recovered rapidly, the wound healing in eight days. I took him before the Ameer and received his Highness's congratulations.

A severe cholera epidemic visited Cabul during Dr. Gray's stay there, and the Court at once cleared off to the royal summer residence in the Paghman mountains, 16 miles away, where there is an excellent water-supply. The doctor did his best, under discouraging conditions, and when the winter came and the plague died out, he prepared a careful paper on the best means of preventing the return of the cholera and sent it to the Court interpreter for translation. He never heard any more about it, his "new-fangled" notions probably failing to meet with the functionary's approbation. There is now quite a small British colony of technologists and artisans in Cabul. Other foreigners are apparently not yet represented individually, although the usual cheap German lamps, vases, playing-cards, and other gimcracks bulk largely in the bazaar, alongside of Swedish matches and Russian trays and teapots.

THE NEW PHARMACY BILL.

The new Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill, the text of which will be found in our report of the proceedings of the

Pharmaceutical Society, comes upon the trade like a thief in the night. No suggestion of any legislative projects had been made for this year, and it is quite likely that the scheme has been only very recently planned. It is not an important measure to the trade generally, and can have no interest whatever for the public. It aims to remedy an obvious defect in the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Society, and unless the present members, those, that is, who have gained their membership by passing the Major examination, see any reason to object to it, we cannot think that anyone else need do so. If passed it will enable persons who shall be or shall become qualified as chemists and druggists to take up membership of the Pharmaceutical Society if they desire to do so. At present they are only admitted to associateship. Another section of the Bill provides that only one-third instead of two-thirds of the Council shall be elected each year; this, too, is a provision which seems reasonable, if not necessary. We cannot help sympathising with the views of Messrs. Harrison, Martin, and Storrar, who object to go to Parliament for anything without asking at the same time for some substantial remedy of trade grievances. At present, however, there is no chance whatever of passing a Bill which should attempt any of the more ambitious purposes in view, and if the Pharmaceutical Society sees fit meanwhile to spend its money in trying to obtain a reorganisation of its membership, we cannot see any good reason for outsiders to cavil.

TROUBLE IN THE TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSH TRADE.

One of the evening papers this week had a note saying that, at Messrs. W. Tilbury & Son's tooth and nail brush factory in Hackney, about a hundred men were on strike as a protest against the introduction of boy-labour, and that a general meeting of parties engaged in the trade had been called, at which a proposal is to be submitted that unless a settlement is arrived at between Messrs. Tilbury & Sons and their employes the men engaged in the same business with other firms shall be called out. With a view to ascertain how much truth there was in this report, a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST representative called upon one of the principal firms connected with the trade in London. He was there told that some few years ago the London tooth and nail brush manufacturers, who number only six or seven firms, agreed together to pay a uniform rate of wages. Whether the firm at whose works the strike has now occurred have broken that agreement—which has worked satisfactorily up till now—or no, could not be ascertained; but it appears to be a fact that the men in the factory in question have struck because a number of youths not properly apprenticed according to the custom of the trade were taken in to do the work, and it is alleged that the number of the men employed was correspondingly reduced. A short time ago one of the strikers assaulted one of the proprietors of the works, and was prosecuted by him, and at present the factory is picketed by the strikers. The number of one hundred men alleged to be "out" appears to be very considerably exaggerated, and, so far as we can gather, none of the other firms have any trouble with their employes, nor do they anticipate that these will strike if asked to do so.

THE ANTI-CUTTERS' MOVEMENT.

We are sorry to observe, from the letter from Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co., which we print in our Correspondence section, that the scheme for guaranteeing a fair profit on their speciality, which that firm have so gallantly maintained during the past four years or more, is somewhat jeopardised by a process which is as ungenerous as it would seem to be unwise. There are, it seems, certain retailers who set their minds on

destroying the scheme if they can. They get the article through other buyers, and cut the price. If all the wholesale dealers were as vigilant as they might be, this proceeding might be stopped, for the makers do all in their power to check such leakage. It is difficult to see why anybody should take such pains to wreck the very moderate profit which the makers try to ensure on this article, and the wholesale dealers ought all to show enough interest in the welfare of the trade, and in their own advantage to co-operate to the utmost of their power. Messrs. Elliman now appeal to other makers of established articles to join them in their crusade, as, if half a dozen popular articles were thus protected, and each maker stood by the rest, the game of scalping would certainly not be worth its cost. It is a good opportunity for others who wish to secure the good-will of the trade to come in, and we hope to hear that some of them are that way disposed.

AN AMERICAN "SUGAR-OF-MILK WAR."

It is difficult to associate so mild a substance as sugar of milk with the bitterness of a prolonged industrial struggle; but this notwithstanding, a "sugar-of-milk war" has raged in the United States for some considerable time, and shows no signs of abating. Formerly sugar of milk was admitted into the States duty free, but Mr. M'Kinley clapped an 8c. per lb. duty on the drug, thereby crippling the imports to such an extent that they fell from 382,302 lbs. in the year preceding his tariff to 98,785 lbs. during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The diminution of the imports was marked by the establishment of sugar-of-milk manufacture in the States; but the makers who have started into activity under Mr. M'Kinley's protecting shade have competed among each other to such a degree that *Saccharum lactis* is now quoted (if we may believe the *O., P. & D. Reporter*) at lower prices in the States than in Europe. This is saying a good deal, for since the partial closing of the American market continental manufacturers have been compelled to reduce their prices month by month, until several have been compelled to stop manufacturing altogether. For the moment the Americans continue to cut each other's throats; but the inevitable end will be (if the duty is maintained) that they will form a "combine," and recoup themselves for their losses by plundering the consumer to the highest extent possible under the protection of the 8c. duty.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

The following deed of arrangement with creditors has been filed at the Bills of Sale Office, under the provisions of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1867. Some of these deeds are for the purpose of carrying out compositions with creditors (and such are specified below), but the great majority of them are "assignments" in the ordinary form, to a trustee or trustees, for the benefit of creditors. The Act referred to expressly provides that registration shall not give validity to any deed which is an act of bankruptcy, and there is no provision in the Act making any of these arrangements binding upon dissenting creditors.

Wardropper, Thomas Hill, Borough Road (corner of Frederick Street), and 3 Roker Terrace, Sunderland, homoeopathic chemist. Trustee: Thomas M. Watson, Sunderland (accountant). Dated, March 29; filed, April 4. Unsecured liabilities, 320*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; estimated net assets, 130*l.* 5*s.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Allan, L. S., Sunderland	30	0	0
Backhouse & Co., Sunderland	30	0	0
Ellis, Son & Paramore, Sheffield	10	0	0
Friend, Henry, Sunderland	30	6	4
Hoeklin & Wilson, London	22	8	4
Haywood, J. H., Nottingham	23	13	7
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Hull	19	0	0
National Telephone Company, Sunderland	10	0	0
Silcox, Luzner & Co., Hull	11	2	9

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS AT ROME.—THE EXHIBITION.

THE eleventh International Medical Congress, now being held at Rome, is an enormous success, so far, at all events, as attendance and glory are concerned. Over seven thousand medical men are present, and the King of Italy opened the proceedings. The exhibition is a grand collection of appliances and hygienic and pharmaceutical products from all countries. It was to have been opened on March 20, but there was no possibility of getting ready by that day, and the inauguration ceremonies were postponed until the 28th.

On the morning of that day (writes a correspondent) Rome presented an unusually animated aspect. The exhibition was to be opened at 10 o'clock, and the thousands of foreign congressists and their wives already assembled in the city, and innumerable visitors from the Italian provinces, were all eager to be there. The Via Nazionale, in which the beautiful Palace of Fine Arts is situated, and where all the exhibits from various countries are to be found, was crowded at an early hour, for the weather was perfect, and the beautiful blue sky over our heads, together with the bright sunshine, tempted everyone out to take part in the proceedings. Only yesterday the rooms in the exhibition buildings were in such disorder it seemed impossible they could be cleared up; but, as if by magic, all was ready, and the large central hall, lighted by a fine glass roof, through which glimpses of the sky can be caught, was dotted here and there with comfortable couches, the corners were banked with beautiful palms and ferns, and all was ready to receive Signor Crispi, who made his appearance about 10 o'clock.

The Ministers Baccelli and Mocenig, the Prefect, the Syndic of Rome, and the Executive Committee of the Congress received Signor Crispi at the foot of the grand staircase of the palace. He was accompanied by the Under-Secretaries of State, Antonelli and Galli, and visited all the sections (seventeen in number), paying great attention to the exhibits, and complimenting the Executive Committee warmly on the happy results achieved.

Before speaking of the exhibition itself, I must not omit to mention how these Italian gentlemen, with their usual talent for effect, contrived to make the scene very imposing and artistic. The exhibition buildings themselves are beautiful, but decorate them handsomely with plants, fill them with a concourse of people of all nationalities, foremost among whom are the ambassadors in their official garments, the delegates to the Congress, medical army officers resplendent in their uniforms and with decorations glittering on their breasts, the ladies accompanying the Congress members elegantly dressed, and in many cases, especially among the Italian women, distinguished by great beauty; have sweet music discoursed by a first-class military band, whose handsome uniforms and cocked hats with waving plumes add not a little to the picturesqueness of their dark Italian faces—and you have a scene not easily forgotten, even in this land of art and beauty. One figure especially attracted a great deal of attention; it was that of the Director of the Clinic of the University of Coimbra, who wore a large black toga with a very handsomely embroidered yellow satin mantle over his shoulders; he gave the necessary note of colour to heighten the effect of the whole scene.

The exhibition consists of a great variety of instruments, sanitary appliances, pharmaceutical preparations, and foods and mineral waters. In the pharmaceutical line there are not so many exhibits, so that those represented get special attention from the medical men present. As usual, a prominent position has been given to the well-known firm of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., who occupy one end of one of the principal rooms in the building. This firm are giving away beautiful coloured photographs of some of the interesting sights of Rome to the doctors. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, have an attractive stand of their specialties. The Ichthyol Company, of Hamburg, have a very elegant carved case filled with their preparations. Messrs. Oppenheimer & Co. have a good display of their palatinoids. Kausmann & Co., of Geneva, have an interesting exhibit of antiseptic gauze dressings, &c. A prominent stall is one

containing large syphons of piperazine water. Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood are submitting their sugar-free champagne and coca-tonic-champagne. The champagne sans-sucre (Laurent-Perrier) of this firm has been selected for the Congress banquet. Mr. Hertz has also under his charge the exhibit of the Rosbach mineral water. An attractive exhibit among the mineral waters is that of the Harrogate Spa. A handsome stand contains the "Milkmaid" brand of condensed milk put up by the Anglo-Swiss Condensed-milk Company. It occupies one of the best positions in the exhibition. The German section is exceedingly interesting, methodically as well as elegantly arranged. I noticed that a great deal of attention was paid to the section set apart for the Ministry of the Marine. This is devoted to apparatus for conveying the sick and wounded in time of war, and also for facilitating the transport of materials for medication, &c.

A ball was given by Mr. S. M. Burroughs, of London, on Friday last, to about two hundred of the Anglo-American visitors.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new books of interest to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have been published recently. Mention of a publication in this list does not preclude a subsequent review of any book.

Bevan, D., and Coplin, W. M. L.—*A Manual of Practical Hygiene*. Designed for sanitary and health officers, practitioners, and students of medicine. With an introduction by H. A. Hare. Illustrated. 8vo. 18s. (Sampson Low & Co., Philadelphia.)

Bradshaw, B.—*Dictionary of Mineral Waters, Climatic Health-resorts, Sea-baths, and Hydropathic Establishments*. New edition. 12mo. Pp. 490. 2s. 6d. (Paul.)

Dieterich, E. and Bosetti, Dr. E.—*Neues Pharmaceutisches Manual*. Sixth edition, enlarged. In twelve fortnightly parts at 1m. each. (Julius Springer, Berlin; Williams & Norgate, London.)

Downie, J. W.—*Clinical Manual for the Study of Diseases of the Throat*. Post 8vo. Pp. 280. 6s. net. (Maclehose, Glasgow.)

Ives, F. E.—*Handbook to the Photochromoscope*. By its inventor. With chapters on the Nature of Light and Theory of Colour by some of the first authorities. 12mo. Pp. 52. 1s. (Simpkin.)

Kahlden, C. von.—*Methods of Pathological Histology*. Translated and edited by H. Morley Fletcher. With an introduction by G. Sims Woodhead. 8vo. Pp. 160. 6s. (Macmillan.)

Linn, T.—*Health-resorts of Europe*. 2nd edition. Post 8vo. Pp. 340. 2s. 6d. (Kimpton.)

Miller, John A.—*An Outline of Qualitative Analysis*. Cloth. 6s. 6d. (Williams & Norgate.)

Ostwald, Dr. Wilhelm.—*Elektrochemie: ihre Geschichte und Lehre*. In monthly parts. 8vo. Paper covers. 2m. each. (Veit & Co., Leipzig; Williams & Norgate, London.)

Sawer, J. Ch.—*Odorographia: a natural history of raw materials and drugs used in the perfume-industry, including the aromatics used in flavouring*. 8vo. Cloth cover. Pp. 523. 15s. (Gurney & Jackson.)

Waterston, W.—*Manual of Commerce*. New edition (revised). 12mo. Pp. 290. 2s. 6d. (Oliver, Edinburgh.)

Wheeler, A.—*The Student's Handbook of Medicine and Therapeutics*. Post 8vo. Pp. 392. 10s. 6d. (Livingstone, Edinburgh.)

Whipple, L. E.—*The Philosophy of Mental Healing. A Practical Exposition of Natural Restorative Power*. 8vo. 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. (Sampson Low & Co., New York.)

A CALAMITY.

I.

A fellow, who swallowed a drachm
Of poison, grew cold as a clachm,
And when somebody said,
"I don't think he's daid,"
The corpse quickly shouted, "I achm."

II.

And since then they say that his ghost
Each night walks around the bed-phost,
And scares all the folks,
Who aren't used to such jolks,
Clear out of their senses, almhost.

Indiana Pharm. (from the Chironian).

Legal Reports.

MELLIN v. WHITE.—PUSHING AN INFANTS' FOOD.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on Tuesday, April 3, the trial of this action came before Mr. Justice Romer. Mr. F. Moulton, Q.C., and Mr. A. à B. Terrell appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. Neville, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Macnaghten for the defendant.

Mr. Moulton (quoting from the statement of claim) said this was an action on behalf of the plaintiff against Timothy White in respect of matters of a rather peculiar character. The plaintiff was the proprietor and manufacturer of "Mellin's infants' food," which had been before the public as a highly nutritious and beneficial food for infants for twenty-five years. During that period the food had acquired a great reputation as a perfect substitute for mothers' milk, and as a most nutritious and healthful food for infants. In order to keep the food constantly before the public the plaintiff had expended large sums of money in advertising it; and he had also spent much time, thought, trouble, and money in ascertaining, by experiment and otherwise, the best ingredients of which to compose the food. The food was sold in bottles of two sizes, and the bottles were enclosed in paper wrappers, bearing thereon the words "Mellin's infants' food," and the price, and also a trade-mark, consisting of a bird's-nest with mother and young bird and the words, "Ora et labora." The food was sold wholesale by the plaintiff, and it was a well-understood condition in the trade of such sale that the said food should be sold by the retail sellers in identically the same form as to wrappers and labels as that in which it was supplied, and without any additions or alterations thereto or thereof, except that the retailer might affix a label with his own name and address thereon. The wrapper and labels of the plaintiff were now well known all over the world, and a purchaser seeing such wrappers and labels would know that they contained the plaintiff's said food. The defendant was a chemist, carrying on business in Portsmouth, and having branches in several places in the neighbourhood, and the plaintiff had for six years past been in the habit of supplying him with the said food. On or about July 25, 1893, the plaintiff discovered that the defendant was in the habit of affixing to the wrappers in which the plaintiff's food was sold a label advertisement, of which the following is a copy:—

NOTICE.

The public are recommended to try Dr. Vance's prepared food for infants and invalids, it being far more nutritious and healthful than any other preparation yet offered. Sold in barrels, each containing 1 lb. net weight, at 7½d. each, or in 7-lb. packets, 3s. 9d. each. Local agent, Timothy White, chemist, Portsmouth.

He (Mr. Moulton) paused here to tell the Court that this Dr. Vance's food was a food of which the defendant was proprietor. The statement "local agent" was a falsehood. Therefore, by this practice of the defendant, Mellin's food went out with a fraudulent statement that there was a much better and more healthful food—namely, Dr. Vance's food. If the actual Vance's food were looked at, it would be seen that the defendant described himself as being the proprietor of it. For the purpose for which it was sold this food of Dr. Vance's was simply rubbish—it was something like flour and water or starch and water. The peculiarity of Mellin's food, which made it capable of being assimilated by infants, was the turning of the starch into something which the infants could digest. The statement that Dr. Vance's food was a more healthful one for infants than Mellin's food would be proved to be absolutely false. The statement of claim went on to say that the defendant threatened and intended, unless restrained by the Court, to continue to affix such label advertisement to the plaintiff's labels and wrappers, whereby the plaintiff would be injured in his reputation and business. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed (1) an injunction restraining the defendant from selling, or offering for sale, the plaintiff's food otherwise than under the original labels and wrappers; and from selling, or offering for sale, the plaintiff's food under the plaintiff's labels or wrappers with any unauthorised additions thereto or alterations or obliterations

thereof; and from untruly stating or representing to persons purchasing or about to purchase the plaintiff's food, or the public generally, that the plaintiff's food was not nutritious or healthful, or that the plaintiff's food was less nutritious or healthful than Dr. Vance's prepared food; (2) damages. Mr. Moulton said he put his case in two ways. First, he said the plaintiff had sold his food to the defendant as a person to retail it, and witnesses would be called who would say that it was the universal custom that persons buying for retailing should retail the article in the labels exactly as it was sold, of course adding (if they liked) their own address. Of course, if a person bought a thing it was his, and he did what he liked with it; but these things could not be bought at trade-prices except for the purposes of trade.

Mr. Justice Romer: You put it as a contract.

Mr. Moulton: Yes.

Mr. Justice Romer: It must be contract or nothing; custom will not do.

Mr. Moulton said his other point was of the greatest importance—that on the plaintiff's cans (which, of course, were sold very largely) there appeared this statement: that Dr. Vance's food was more healthful and nutritious than any other. That meant that that which was being sold was less healthful and nutritious than Dr. Vance's food. He should establish that Dr. Vance's food was a thoroughly inferior article, utterly unsuited for the purposes for which it was sold. He submitted, therefore, that this was a false statement made about the plaintiff's food, which was injurious to the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Romer: What it comes to is that one man says his stuff is the best—the most nutritious and healthful.

Mr. Moulton said there might be a fair difference of opinion, but this was clearly spoken with regard to Mellin's food; it amounted to a statement that the plaintiff's food was less healthful than this food of Dr. Vance's, which he would show was false.

Mr. Justice Romer: Is it not mere puffing—puffing in an annoying way?

Mr. Moulton submitted it was more than that, and that the plaintiff was entitled to relief. He then read the defence, which said that the defendant was the proprietor of Dr. Vance's food. The defendant was not the manufacturer of the food, but he had various shops at Portsmouth and the neighbourhood in which the food was sold on his behalf by his managers. The food was, in fact, a highly nutritious and beneficial food. It was a farinaceous food, which the plaintiff's was not; and the defendant believed that it was the fact that such food was far more nutritious and healthful than any other preparation yet offered. In the course of the spring and summer of 1893 the defendant's servants or agents caused the label complained of to be affixed to various articles sold by him—amongst others, in some cases, to the wrappers in which the plaintiff's food was sold. In so doing the defendant believed, and still believes, that he was acting entirely within his rights, and care was always taken that the printed or written matter on any boxes, bottles, or wrappers to which such label was affixed should be in no way interfered with or rendered illegible. On July 28, 1893, the plaintiff, without any previous notice or warning, issued the writ in this action, and on the following day served notice of motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from doing what the writ in the action sought to restrain him from doing. That motion came on for hearing before Mr. Justice North on August 11, 1893, and his Lordship made no order, except that the costs were to be costs in the action. On October 9, 1893, the defendant caused his solicitors to write to the plaintiff's solicitors the following letter:—

The defendant, although advised that he was entirely within his rights in recommending his own food by advertisement in the way he did, has no desire to insist on those rights to the full, but, on the contrary, would be glad that the matter should, if possible, be amicably arranged. In fact, had the plaintiff before commencing these proceedings communicated with Mr. White, instead of issuing a writ without any previous notice or warning of any kind whatever, my client would have been perfectly willing to have discontinued the use of the labels, and this action would have been unnecessary. With a view, therefore, of ending this litigation, and in deference to the Judge's observations on the hearing of the motion, I am instructed to say that if the plaintiff will agree to all further proceedings being stayed (each party bearing his own costs) Mr. White will undertake

that in future his labels shall not be affixed to the plaintiff's bottles, covers, or wrappers.

In reply to this letter the plaintiff's solicitors stated that they could only agree to a settlement on the terms of the defendant submitting to a perpetual injunction and paying the costs. The statement of defence then went on to give a general denial to the statements in the statement of claim, denying especially that Dr. Vance's food was in any way inferior to the plaintiff's, and that the plaintiff would be injured by the labels complained of.

Mr. Justice Romer suggested that the defendant should undertake not to put his labels on the plaintiff's food, and that there should be no order as to costs.

Mr. Neville: I am instructed not to accept that. We think we have been rather roughly treated by the plaintiff, who, we submit, has got absolutely no legal right of any sort or kind.

Mr. Justice Romer said he must hear the evidence.

Mr. Neville asked for the decision of the Court on the question whether, where a man said, "My food, or anything else, is better than any other commodity of the same kind," the plaintiff could come into court and say he was going to prove that statement was untrue, and that his commodity was better than the other man's. Such a course would open the floodgates to litigation—it would be the most magnificent advertisement one could conceive.

Mr. Moulton said the difficulties of the Court might be increased, but the plaintiff was not to be deprived of his remedy because it was difficult to prove a statement was false.

Mr. Gustav Mellin, the plaintiff, was then called, and in the course of his examination said that, until this case, he never heard of any advertisement of any other preparation being affixed to his food, and retailed. He had caused Dr. Vance's food to be analysed by chemists, but had not analysed it himself.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. John James Pilley, F.C.S., analyst, author of several works on infants' food and physiological chemistry, &c., said he had examined Dr. Vance's food. It was a farinaceous food, a starchy preparation, and unsuitable for infants under six months of age. Infants were capable of digesting the plaintiff's malty food, but not capable of digesting starchy foods like the defendant's.

In cross-examination, witness said that the proportion of fat was larger in the defendant's than in the plaintiff's food, and there was also a somewhat higher percentage of albuminoids in the defendant's.

Re-examined: The defendant's food did not really differ from flour in its nature.

Dr. Henry Sanson, consulting physician, of 84 Harley Street, lecturer at the London Hospital, &c., corroborated. The defendant's food, he said, was decidedly not a fit food for children in their early life. Up to the age of six months it would be a dangerous food, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. He would like to say that from analysis and actual cases he found that one-third of the cases of diarrhoea in children under six months might be traced to improper food, and almost invariably that improper food consisted of the administration of starchy food.

Cross-examined: Unconverted starch produced wasting in children in the first place by not giving proper nutriment, and in the next place by setting up irritation.

Re-examined: Dr. Vance's food was nothing but an ordinary starchy food.

Dr. Bernard Dyer, member of the Council and Institute of Chemistry, secretary to the Society of Public Analysts, &c., said that Dr. Vance's food was simply an ordinary unmalted flour, a perfectly raw farinaceous meal, whereas Mellin's food was a food which had been rendered completely soluble. In his opinion Dr. Vance's food was actually a pernicious food for young children, and for older ones had no advantages over ordinary flour.

Cross-examined: In malted food there was a substitute for the milk-sugar.

Re-examined: As a substitute for milk Dr. Vance's food would be simply poison.

This was the plaintiff's case, Mr. Justice Romer intimating that evidence as to custom was of no use.

Mr. Moulton submitted that the plaintiff had proved that Dr. Vance's food was inferior to his, and that the plaintiff

was entitled to be protected from having a statement put upon his packages to the effect that the defendant's injurious food was more healthful than the plaintiff's.

Counsel for the defendant were not called upon.

Mr. Justice Romer said he had no doubt that what the defendant had done in this case had been very aggravating to the plaintiff, but he thought that what the defendant had done had not given the plaintiff the right to obtain any injunction against him. The plaintiff had sought to make out a case against the defendant in one of two ways. In the first place it was said on behalf of the plaintiff that there was some implied contract on the part of the defendant, who bought the plaintiff's food, that he should not retail it except in the exact form in which it was sold to him, or, at any rate, should only retail it with some additions of the defendant's name and address; and that there was an implied contract, on the defendant's part at any rate, to the extent that he should not retail the plaintiff's food with any such label as was put on by the defendant, and was complained of in this action. All he need say was that that part of the case wholly broke down. No such implied contract was proved or established, or could for a moment be said to exist. The second case was this. It was said that what the defendant had done had amounted to a publication of a trade libel upon the plaintiff. As he had said, he had no doubt what the defendant had done had been very aggravating to the plaintiff; but, as a matter of fact, he thought any ordinary human being reading this label that the defendant had put on would come to the conclusion that it was a puff of Vance's food, and nothing more. And it was noticeable in the present case that the plaintiff had not attempted to bring any evidence to show that any person for a moment would read it or understand it in any other light. It came to simply this—that one tradesman said his was the best, and another tradesman thought himself injured by that, perhaps considering (and possibly he might be right), his own food to be the best. He had only heard the evidence on one side, and no doubt on the plaintiff's side it did tend to show that the plaintiff's was the best, at any rate for infants under six months old. But, as he had said, no person seeing what the defendant had done would have read this statement put upon the plaintiff's food as being anything more than a rival puff. Of course it was always very annoying to a man who had a good article to find a person who was puffing a rival article stating that that rival article was the best, and still more annoying to find that statement upon the goods of the complainant. But however annoying the form of the defendant's advertisement might be to the plaintiff, he came to the conclusion that what had been done by the defendant had not amounted in any true sense to a trade libel against the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff had no legal remedy. Therefore, what he did was to dismiss the action; and as to the costs incurred since the defendant made his offer (October 19, 1893) he gave the defendant the costs; no costs up to that date.

Mr. Neville desired to state that he had in attendance Professor Atfield, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Heathfield White, and Dr. Bailey, who were prepared to say that in their opinion the defendant's food was much more healthful and nutritious than the plaintiff's.

Mr. Justice Romer: I am not to be understood as giving a definite opinion as to the merits. I only said so far as the evidence went.

Mr. Neville asked for the costs of the abortive motion.

Mr. Justice Romer: No; I give you the costs here and after the date of your offer.

APPEAL IN THE LANOLINE PATENT CASE.

ON Thursday the appeal of J. Richardson & Co. (Limited), Leicester, the defendants in the action of Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter Lanolin Fabrik v. J. Richardson & Co. (Limited), from the judgment of Mr. Justice Romer, was commenced before Lords Justices Lindley, Lopes, and Davey. Mr. Aston, Q.C. (Mr. Dove with him), appeared for the appellants; Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., Mr. Moulton, Q.C., and Mr. Lawson appeared for the respondents. Mr. Aston was stating the appellants' case when the Court rose. The arguments in the appeal will probably last several days.

MARRIAGES.

DORMAN—SUTTON.—On March 27, at St. Mary's Shandon, by the Rev. Canon Powell, D.D., Robert Calwell, senior assistant at Messrs. Harrington & Sons', chemists, Cork, to Florence Amelia Anne (Florrie), eldest daughter of Thomas Sutton, North Mall, Cork.

PARRY—LAMBERT.—At St. Paul's, Thornton Heath, on Saturday, March 3, Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc., assistant chemist to the London County Council, son of Mr. W. P. Parry, of 134 Upper Thames Street, E.C. (Messrs. Bartlett Hooper & Co.), to Jessie Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. S. H. Lambert, of 132 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

DEATHS.

BATCHELOR.—On March 23, Charles Batchelor, pharmaceutical chemist, of Fareham. Aged 78.

BLYTHER.—On April 1, at Aire Street, Goolc, Wm. Graves Blythe, chemist and druggist. Aged 39.

CARTEIGHE.—On April 1, at 3 Hereford Square, South Kensington, in his 70th year, John Carteighe, late of the firm of Dinneford & Co., Bond Street. This gentleman, who was but little known among chemists, was an elder brother of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and preceded him in association with Messrs. Dinneford & Co.'s business. He was in early life engaged in a solicitor's office, but his tastes were rather in the direction of science than of law, and through the influence of a friend, a member of the Royal Institution, he obtained the position of assistant to Michael Faraday. This position furnished opportunities of increasing his scientific knowledge and training, and about the year 1846, while thus engaged, the late Mr. Charles Dinneford offered him a post in the pharmacy in Bond Street, where his chemical knowledge could be made use of. Retaining a keen interest in chemistry and physics, he soon became also a skilled pharmacist, and when a few years after Charles Dinneford died, John Carteighe and his friend and comrade John Edward Stuart (who, despite being his senior in years, is still hale and hearty) entered into partnership and purchased the business which has ever since been carried on under the style of Dinneford & Co.

His younger brother, Michael Carteighe, was admitted into the firm at the end of 1863, and from that time John Carteighe gradually retired from the active management. This he was induced to do partly on account of his state of health, and partly because of his retiring disposition. From time to time he had complained of heart mischief, and this was the cause of his death.

John Carteighe took little part in public or private meetings, except in his early days, when he used to attend the meetings of the Chemical Society in the old rooms at Somerset House. His temperament was so retiring that he even avoided all ordinary social functions, preferring to spend his time either in his library or in a little private laboratory at the top of his house. Those who knew him, however, speak of him as a particularly amiable and unselfish man who will be remembered with sincere affection and respect.

CHANTLER.—On March 21, Mr. Richard Phillip Chantler, chemist and druggist, Luton. Aged 50. Mr. Chantler was a son of the late Mr. William Chantler, chemist, of Newport Pagnel, with whom he served his apprenticeship. He had been in business at Luton since 1867. He was very popular there in all local entertainments, as he had a special talent as a reciter and mimic. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a Freemason. In the latter capacity he was Master of the Bedfordshire Lodge of St. John the Baptist in 1886. He had been in bad health for some time, and death was due to pernicious anæmia.

EDKINS.—On March 10, John Edkins, chemist and druggist, Edgware Road. Aged 50.

LE CARON.—Major (or Dr., to give him the title by which he preferred to be known) Henri le Caron died on April 1 at his residence in London, where for some years he had been living under an assumed name and under police protection, from tumour in the stomach. Le Caron's real name was Thomas Beach, and he was born at Colchester fifty-two years ago. At an early age he emigrated to the United States,

and took part, on the Federal side, in the Civil War. His subsequent career as a British secret-service agent, the part he played in spying out the doings of the American Fenians and other organisations of that kind, as well as his prominent appearance as one of the principal witnesses for the *Times* newspaper during the inquiry conducted by the Parnell Commission, are generally known. His chequered career has been recounted by himself in his book "Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service," which attracted much attention upon its publication. For many years the Major, while engaged in the secret service, practised as a pharmacist in various parts of the States, and it was in his shop that many of the political plots communicated by him to the British authorities were concocted or talked over between himself and the unsuspecting individuals who believed the quiet, unassertive business-like druggist to be one of their staunchest friends. It is said that since the Parnell Commission Major le Caron has been in receipt of a pension of 1,000*l.* a year from the *Times*, and that his life was also insured by that journal for 20,000*l.* for the benefit of his only daughter, who survives him.

LEITH.—On March 29, at Bishop Terrace, Rothesay, the wife of Mr. Peter Leith, chemist and druggist.

OWLES.—Mr. J. J. Owles, chemist, of Great Yarmouth, died somewhat suddenly at his residence, Hall Quay, Great Yarmouth, on March 30. For some time he had suffered from heart-disease and rheumatism, but until a day or two previously he was able to be about. Mr. Owles was 58 years of age. He was much interested in microscopy, photography, and fishing.

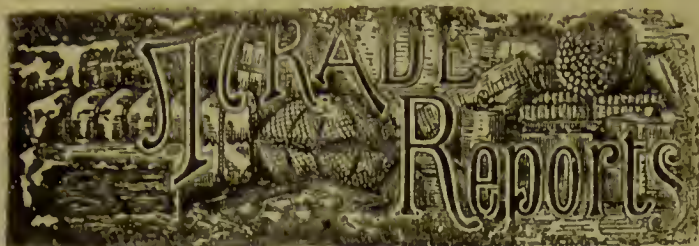
ROBSON.—On March 2, William Robson, chemist and druggist, Scarborough. Aged 71.

New Companies.

HORNIBLOW & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a wholesale and retail chemist and druggist, carried on under the style of Horniblow & Co., at Watchet, Somerset. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. M. Horniblow, Watchet, dental surgeon; Ellen Horniblow, J. P. McCulloch, St. Audries, near Bridgewater, gardener; Eliza J. Harris; Anne E. Walker, The Laurels, Charlbury, Oxford, registered chemist; F. T. Horniblow, Charlbury, coal-merchant; Sarah E. Horniblow, Charlbury. The governing director of the company is W. M. Horniblow. Qualification, 500*l.*

PEARSON & BARTON (LIMITED). Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to carry on the business of chemists and druggists, dealers in patent medicines, mineral waters and proprietary articles, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—W. Pearson, Brook Street, Chester, patent-medicine vendor; F. J. Barton, 21A Christleton Road, Chester, patent-medicine vendor; S. J. W. Clark, Newton, Chester, clothier; A. Bradley, Kilmorey Park, Newton, clothier; J. Banks, 38 Lightfoot Street, Chester, clothier; J. A. Lloyd, Kilmorey Road, Newton, traveller; E. Mandall, 4 Lorne Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist. Registered without articles of association, with the office at Brook Street, Chester.

DAY & MARTIN (LIMITED), with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business now carried on by J. W. Clayton, at Borough Road, Southwark, Surrey, under the style of Day & Martin, and to carry on business as blacking, Brunswick black, Berlin black, ink, metal polish, kid reviver, &c., manufacturers. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. W. Clayton, Borough Road, Southwark, S.E., blacking-manufacturer; Julia Clayton, wife of the above; M. Clayton, same address, clerk; G. J. B. Porter, 2 Wardrobe Place, E.C., solicitor; H. C. Lobnitz, Clarence House, Renfrew, shipbuilder; W. A. Young, Milburn House, Renfrew, shipbuilder; J. Midgley, 12 South Parade, Leeds, accountant. The first directors are J. W. Clayton (governing), H. C. Lobnitz, and W. A. Young. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration to be determined in general meeting. Registered office, 49 to 60 Borough Road, Southwark, S.E.



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 5.

"Ad Valorem" Duties in the States.

We are glad to notice that our objections to the proposed introduction of an *ad valorem* system of duties in the States of Canada is being recognised by at least one transatlantic drug-journal. The *New York Shipping Gazette* observes:—"It is some encouragement to learn that the injustice of *ad valorem* tariff duties is receiving attention among the Senators, and that the indications are favourable for a re-change to specific rates in many instances. During Secretary Manning's administration of the Treasury Department, the estimated loss of revenue by undervaluation was \$20,000,000 annually on account of the *ad valorem* system, but that undervaluation ceased to a large extent under the operation of the existing law, which contains 125 *ad valorem*, 260 specific, and 56 mixed duties. The Wilson Bill contains 275 *ad valorem*, 62 specific, and 15 mixed duties; in other words, the system as it now exists has been practically reversed. The injustice and inequality of the *ad valorem* policy have been pointed out to members of the Senate, and the protests against it greatly outweigh the favourable arguments. It is only necessary to refer to past and present experiences in support of specific rates."

Another Reported Cinchona Syndicate.

A report is current in Java that a syndicate has been formed in the principal planting district of the island for the purpose of buying up all the cinchona bark that can be secured and storing it in Batavia.

The Liverpool Drug-market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on April 3, observes:—In *Chilian anise*, there have been further re-sales of good quality at 26s., and holders now ask 27s. 6d. per cwt. *Calabar beans* are a shade easier, and there are now sellers at 2½d. per lb. Notwithstanding the continued large arrivals of *African ginger*, the value is steadily maintained at 35s. per cwt. for good. There is a little more inquiry for Soudan sorts of *Acacia gum*, but the sales resulting have only been small—chiefly at 40s. for fair, hard sorts. *Castor oil*: The *Chancellor*, with 500 cases good seconds Calcutta, has arrived, but the market is unchanged at 2¾d. to 2½d. per lb. as in quality. Fifty bags fine Bombay finger *Turmeric* just landed are held at 25s. per cwt. and 50 bags split bulbs held at 12s. per cwt. The *Canary-seed* market has recovered sharply, and after large sales at 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. holders are firmer, and now ask 39s. per quarter.

The American Market.

In a cable message dispatched on Wednesday night our New York correspondent informs us that H.G.H. *Peppermint oil* has declined slightly, and may now be had at \$2 75, but that the further downward tendency of the article had been momentarily checked. *Golden-seal root* is also lower, and offers at 21c. per lb, but there is no demand for the drug at present. Good bright *Senega root* offers at 40c. per lb. This is nominally a steady price, but sales could only be effected at lower rates. *Balsam copaiba (Pará)* is held for 34c. per lb., and *Balsam Peru* has

further advanced to \$1.64 per lb. *Damiana leaves* are dearer at 12½c. per lb.

The Amsterdam Cinchona-auctions.

Our Amsterdam correspondent, writing on March 29 last, says:—"The analyses for the Java cinchona to be offered at auction here on April 5 have been completed. The manufacturing bark contains 23 tons sulphate of quinine, or 512 per cent. on the average. About 23 tons contain 2-3 per cent. sulphate of quinine; 94 tons, 3-4 per cent.; 118 tons, 4-5 per cent.; 96 tons, 5-6 per cent.; 64 tons, 6-7 per cent.; 50 tons, 7-8 per cent.; 6 tons, 8-9 per cent.; 3 tons, 9-10 per cent. No analyses have been made of a few lots damaged by water." The periodical auctions (our correspondent telegraphs) were held to-day—Thursday—4,345 packages finding buyers at an average unit of 4½ cents per half-kilo, or say about ½d. per lb, showing a very steady market. Manufacturing bark in whole and broken quill realised from 9 to 44 cents (= 1¾d. to 8d. per lb), ditto root from 11½ to 32 cents (= 2d. to 5¾d. per lb.), and druggist's bark from 14 to 57½ cents (= 2½d. to 10½d. per lb) The principal buyers were the Brunswick, Auerbach, Mannheim and Amsterdam Quinine Works, Mr. Gustav Briegleb, the Frankfort factory, and Messrs. Matthes and Bormeester. Of 23½ tons of quinine in the bark, 20 tons were sold.

The Smyrna Drug-market.

A Smyrna correspondent, under date of March 24, gives the following particulars concerning the position of the general drug-market in the city:—*Gum Tragacanth*.—The recent crop has been an excellent one, and is estimated to amount to about 120 tons, or double that of last year, of which nothing is now left in stock. The demand is very good, and up to the present shows no sign of abating. Prices therefore continue to rule high. It is believed that since the beginning of the season 70 tons of tragacanth have been sold here. The average prices are as follows:—Extra quality, 11l. 10s.; good white, 10l. 10s.; natural, 8l.; current, 6l. 10s.; ordinary, 4l. per cwt.; all c.i.f. European ports. The *Scammony* crop has been a medium one—i.e., about 5,500 lbs. Prices keep at the same level at which they opened—viz, extra fine, 21s.; good firsts, 18s.; thirds, 13s.; ordinary, 10s. per lb. c.i.f. The crop of *Galls* has been almost a total failure, only about 100 tons having been collected. At the present moment nearly the whole of this is sold. Medium blue is quoted at 55s., white at 48s. per cwt. *Gum mastich* has yielded the unusually large crop of almost 1,300,000 lbs. At the opening of the season the price was 11l. per cwt. for best quality, but since then it has declined to 10l. Seconds now rule at from 7l. to 8l. per cwt.

ACID (CARBOLIC).—The market is quiet at present. *Crystals*, 39 to 40 per cent. are quoted at 5¾d. to 6d.; 34 to 35, at 5¼d. to 5½d.; crude, 60 per cent., at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7¼d.; 75 per cent. at 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon.

ACID (CITRIC).—Decidedly cheaper since our last report, to-day 1s. 3¾d. would buy. There has been a heavy fall in *concentrated lime-juice* which is now offering at 13l. 15s. f.o.b., an exceedingly low figure.

ACID TARTARIC is dull of sale but practically unchanged; foreign may be had at 10½d., English at 10¾d. to 11d.

ACIDS (GALLIC AND TANNIC).—For the present the makers' prices remain unaltered at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for *tannic* (B.P. quality), and 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per lb. for *Gallic*. But there are some offers in the market of makers outside the orthodox ring, and it is hinted that complications may arise.

ARSENIC.—Best white powder is quoted at 14l. per ton, landed terms.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—Unaltered at 8l. 5s. on the spot, or 7l. 15l. f.o.b. Liverpool; on the Tyne the quotation is 7l. 10s. f.o.b. spot, and 7l. 5s. for delivery over the rest of the year.

BORAX.—English refined borax from sources outside the combination is still offering freely, and at rather easier rates. In the ring-prices, however, no change has been made. The current figures vary from 24s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. according to the source of supply.

BUCHU.—The *Dunbar Castle* has brought 43 bales from Cape Town.

CAMPOR (CRUDE).—The market has steadied somewhat since our last report, and a few days ago 100 piculs Japan, distant shipment, sold at 92s. 6d. per cwt. There are no further buyers at the price, however, although holders are nominally asking more money—viz., 97s. 6d. per cwt. for Japan, and 78s. to 80s. per cwt. c.i.f. for China, April–May shipment. Mail reports from China, dated March 1, state that the arrivals of Formosa camphor during the second half of February were exceedingly heavy—viz., about 3,000 boxes, of which 1,600 were sold, as they arrived, mostly at low prices. At one time \$38 per picul was the quotation, then the market rose to \$42½, but at the close it fell again to \$40½. The unsold stock in Hong-Kong at the date of the report was estimated at about 1,800 boxes.

CARAWAY.—At auction on Wednesday 20 bags small Dutch caraway-seed sold at 26s. 6d. per cwt.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—There has been an arrival of 57 sacks from San Francisco.

CASSIA FISTULA.—It is reported from Amsterdam (from where the bulk of our recent imports has been drawn) that some 300 piculs fair Java quality, recently imported, have been sold at about 8.35 fl. (or about 13s. 9d.) per picul. Since then the demand has improved somewhat, and later arrivals have realised about 10 fl. per picul (of 133½ lbs.).

CHLORATE OF POTASH rather easier, at 7½d. per lb. on the spot, and 7¼d. for March–June or July–December delivery.

CINCHONA.—The quantity of bark offered at auction this week was very moderate, the seven catalogues (two of which were practically non-effective) totaling up as follows:—

	Packages	Packages
Ceylon cinchona	217	of which 196 were sold
East Indian cinchona	750	" 703 "
West African cinchona	292	" 223 "
South American cinchona	60	" — "
Cuprea bark	256	" — "
	1,595	" 1,124 "

The assortment was rather poor, especially as regards the Ceylon varieties, while of East Indian bark only a few fairly rich parcels were offered. Mention should, however, be made of a large parcel of fine *Officinalis* quill imported from Calicut, which realised high prices, 11 small bales (825 lbs. altogether) of beautiful mossed bark being particularly well competed for and realising fancy prices. The tone throughout the auctions was quiet, and rates were generally a little below those realised at last week's auctions, the average unit being scarcely up to ¾d. per lb. The following figures represent the weight of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
Agents for the Brunswick factory	71,919
Messrs. Howards & Sons	34,645
Agents for the Frankfurt-on-the-Main and Stuttgart works	18,515
Agents for the Auerbach factory	17,848
Agents for the American and Italian works	15,465
Agents for the Mannheim and Amsterdam works	11,141
Agents for the Paris factory	10,360
Mr. Thos. Whiffen	1,150
Druggists and others	48,444
Total quantity of bark sold	229,517
Bought in or withdrawn	74,898
Total quantity offered	304,415

It should be remembered that the proportion of bark bought by a buyer is no indication of the percentage of the total amount of quinine in the sales represented by his purchases.

The following prices were paid for sound bark:—

CEYLON CINCHONA.—*Original*: Fair red shavings, 2d.; root and chips mixed, partly dusty, 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Medium yellow chips, 3½d. per lb. Hybrid chips, dull, 1½d. to 2d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN CINCHONA.—*Original*. Red varieties:—Ordinary to fair, partly dusty and quilly chips, 1½d. to 2d.; very common dusty and low chips, ½d. to 1d.; dusty to fair

root, 1½d. to 2d. per lb. Grey varieties:—A parcel of 101 packages quill bark from Calicut realised high prices, the finest lots especially being briskly competed. Very fine mossed quill brought 12½d. to 13½d.; good ditto, slightly mossed to long thin grey, 4½d. to 6½d. per lb. Good quilly chips brought from 3d. to 4d.; small, slightly mossy ditto, 2½d. to 2½d.; good root, 4½d. per lb. Yellow varieties:—fair chips, 4½d. per lb. *Renewed*. Red varieties:—Ordinary woody and dusty to fair bright stem and branch chips, 1½d. to 2½d. Grey varieties:—Medium to good bright quilly chips, 4d. to 5½d. per lb.; small dusty ditto, 3½d. per lb. Yellow varieties:—fair quilly chips, 3½d. per lb.

AFRICAN CINCHONA.—Of 292 bales, recently imported via Lisbon, 228 sold at 3d. to 3½d. for nice bright but rather thin *Succirubra* quill (a damaged lot brought 2½d. to 3d. per lb.); 1½d. to 2½d. per lb. for broken quill. Only a small proportion of the bark was country-damaged.

SOUTH AMERICAN CINCHONA.—Sixty bales dull, dark and irregular quills of cultivated Bolivian calisaya were withdrawn.

CUPREA BARK.—A parcel of 256 bales offered to-day remained unsold. It was imported in September, 1882, and for a portion of it bids of ½d. and 1d. per lb. were rejected.

The exports of cinchona bark from Java during the seven months from July 1 to January 31 of the last five years have been as follow:—

	1893-4	1892-3	1891-2	1890-1	1889-90
Private plantations	Amsterdam lbs. 3,954,366	Amsterdam lbs. 4,326,912	Amsterdam lbs. 5,043,403	Amsterdam lbs. 4,379,946	Amsterdam lbs. 2,917,768
Government plantations	320,339	465,101	474,946	316,052	292,915
Totals	4,275,145	4,793,013	5,523,354	7,695,998	3,210,683

CLOVES remain dull. Privately sales of Zanzibar for June–August delivery are reported at 2½d. At auction a few lots ordinary dark to barely fair Zanzibar realised 2½d. Good bright picked Penang sold at 7½d. per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER is dearer. At auction on Tuesday 600 2-cwt. cases of Cadbury's brand sold at 13½d. to 13¾d. per lb.

COPPER (SULPHATE).—Firmly held at 15l. 10s. for Macclesfield brand f.o.b. Liverpool, and 14l. 7s. 6d. for London make.

CREAM OF TARTAR is now obtainable at 64s. 6d. per cwt. for best white French crystals, German powder is held for 66s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—The exports of cubebs from Java during the seven months from July 1 to January 31 of the last five years have been as follow:—

	1893-4	1892-3	1891-2	1890-1	1889-90
Years	899	1,819	1,076	453	405
Piculs					

The Amsterdam market is dull and drooping, and next to no business is being transacted, although there has been no increase in the stock. A few lots of good coarse berries have been sold, according to quality, at from 25 to 35 cents per half-kilo (= about 42s. to 59s. per cwt.)

GALLS.—Chinese galls are higher. Fifty cases sold at auction on Tuesday, without reserve, at 47s. per cwt. for fair quality.

GINGER.—Prices for Cochin ginger were higher at this week's auctions. Of 762 packages *Cochin* a portion sold at 59s. to 60s. for new-crop rough bold native cut, 56s. for bold partly cut rough, and from 50s. to 51s. 6d. for fair to good washed rough. Of *Jamacia* ginger 461 barrels were offered, about half of which consisted of new-crop root; a good demand was shown, and about 350 barrels sold at full to somewhat higher prices, ordinary dark and lean Ratoon at 62s. to 63s., low small to medium brown scraped to medium washed at 64s. to 70s., good medium to bold rather dull at 73s. to 76s. 6d. per cwt.

GLYCERINE.—Double-distilled German refined is still held for 43s. to 45s. per cwt.

JABORANDI.—Fine quality remains exceedingly scarce, but for low grade leaves buyers can only be found at lower figures.

MAGNESIUM.—The prices have been reduced, those of powder and ribbon to a very considerable degree. Quotations are now:—Metal bars, shavings or fine powder, 15s. per lb.; wire or ribbon, 21s. 6d. per lb. (ribbon in 7-lb. lots, 21s. per lb.); salicylate of magnesium, 11s. per lb.

NAPHTHA is worth 1s. 2½d. for 90-per-cent., and 1s. 3½d. for 95-per-cent. solvent; crude, 30-per-cent., is quoted at 8d. per gallon.

NUX VOMICA.—Considerable arrivals continue to take place from India and Ceylon.

OIL (CAJUPUT).—Fifty baskets of newly-imported cajuput oil have been sold in Amsterdam at the rate of 110 cents (=about 1s. 10d.) per bottle. There is now in that port a stock of about 6,800 bottles, for which 1s. 11d., per bottle is asked.

OIL (COD LIVER).—Prices are still advancing; 100s. per barrel has been paid for old oil this week, which shows an improvement of about 5s., and to-day there do not appear to be any sellers below 105s. For new season's oil the prices vary greatly according to the holders' notions of the true market position; from 125s. to 175s. per barrel is quoted, but we do not think that any more than the lower of these two figures has been paid, although to-day it is stated that 135s. per cwt. has been obtained, and that in Hamburg 105s. has been paid for old oil. It is reported that, contrary to the usual custom, cod-fishing in the Lofoden districts will, this season, be prolonged for three weeks after Easter. A telegram received to-day, however, announces that the Lofoden fishing came to an end on Saturday last, and that that in Finmarken has not commenced yet. The Lofoden fishing is said to have produced 8,100 hectolitres of oil against 17,000 hectolitres last year.

OLIVE OIL.—The demand has been rather good in the Italian markets lately, and the finer qualities of Tuscan oil are quoted higher. On the other hand, low class dark green oil for soapmaking is lower.

OPIUM.—The London market has been exceedingly quiet this week, and the asking prices are nominally unchanged, but there do not appear to be any buyers at present. From Smyrna we hear, under date of March 24, that the market keeps firm, owing to reports from some of the principal districts complaining of a total absence of spring rains, which are very much needed for the present sowings, as well as also to ensure the success of the previous ones. In any case a reduction is inevitable if no orders come forward for one or two weeks. From Smyrna we also hear, under date of March 24, that there has been no change in the market, although holders are generally prepared to take lower prices in order to realise. In the interior the rains have been pretty general, and spring sowings are being made over a very large area. Our Constantinople correspondent writing on March 29, observes:—Since our last report we have pleasure in reporting abundant rains all over the interior, and spring sowings are progressing everywhere. Notwithstanding our idea that the 1894 crop—in consequence of damage by frosts—will be shorter than an average, we see nothing in the situation for the moment to warrant any hope of better prices. On the contrary, if the late heavy purchases by the U.S. are taken into consideration, it stands to reason that as soon as the imposition of the dollar duty comes into force in that country, American buyers will withdraw, and then, in our opinion, values on this side must droop. Of late years things on this side have undergone a considerable change. The natives having almost entirely lost their holding power, owing to their obstinacy and speculative tendencies, are now very often *volens* obliged to sell at the best prices obtainable, even if at 1s. to 2s. below last market values. Our market is steady at 9s. 6d. to 10s. f.o.b. for druggists', of which 4 cases sold at former price; 10 cases Malatia tale quale were also bought at 9s. to 9s. 6d., and inferior and medium qualities at proportionate rates.

ORRIS.—Our news from Italy (dated I eghorn, April 1) is to the effect that Florentine orris-root remains exceedingly dull, quotations closing rather lower on account of the want

of inquiry. Selected root runs in price from 72s. to (nominally) 80s.; ordinary to fair sorts from 61s. 6d. to 73s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Verona root is, perhaps, rather firmer, the stock being now exceedingly small. Prices range from 52s. 9d. to 61s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b., according to quality.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.—Small crystals are offering at 59s. to 60s. per cwt.

PHENACETIN.—One of the dealers, who had not yet followed the recent decline in its entirety, has now reduced his price 6d. per lb., which brings him into line with the others. The price is now 11s. 6d. per lb.

POTASH CARBONATE.—German carbonate from the Stassfuzth works, the price of which was raised about 20s. a month ago, has again advanced from 15s. to 20s. since last week, and is now quoted as follows: 90 to 92 per cent., 18l. 15s.; 96 to 98 per cent., 19l. 15s.; 98 to 100 per cent. (free from chlorides), 22l. per ton, all landed in London.

QUICKSILVER.—A fire occurred this week in the warehouse at the London Docks where the stock of quicksilver is stored; in consequence of this the supply is momentarily inaccessible, and the chief importers cannot quote for immediate delivery, but second-hand holders offer at 5l. 8s. 6d., which is practically the same price as at the close of last week.

QUILLAIA.—A fair demand exists, and sales have been made at the rate of from 11l. 10s. to 11l. 15s. per ton in Liverpool.

QUININE.—A dull market. A small sale of 5,000 oz. second-hand German bulk at 11½d. per oz. is reported on the spot, which is a trifle easier. There are said to be plenty of buyers at 11½d. per oz., but no sellers.

SAL AMMONIAC still offers at 39s. for first, and 37s. per cwt. for second quality.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Two parcels have lately been sold in Liverpool, common quality realising 17s. 6d., and good root 25s. per cwt.

SODA SALTS.—*Nitrate* is quoted at 9s. 10½d. for ordinary, and refined *Caustic* 70 per cent. on the spot and f.o.b. Liverpool at 9l. 5s.; Tyne, 8l. 15s.; 76 per cent. on the Tyne, 10l. 10s.; 60 per cent. f.o.b. Liverpool, at 8l. 5s. *Soda crystals* are held at 42s. 6d. to 43s. 9d. ex-ship, and at 40s. f.o.b. on the Tyne; the London markets quote 43s. per cwt.

SULPHURIC ETHER.—There has been a slight reduction in price all round, and the present quotations are as follows:—0·750, 7½d.; 0·725, 8½d.; 0·722 (absolute), 9d.; puriss., 10d. per lb.; 0·725 in large quantities, 27s. per cwt., f.o.b. Hamburg.

TAMARINDS.—A parcel of 52 barrels new *Barbadoes* tamarinds sold at 16s. to 17s. per cwt.

TARTAR EMETIC.—The price has again been reduced by the makers, some of whom now quote 7¼d. per lb. for crystals and 8¼d. per lb. for powder.

TEA.—The market for Indians and Ceylons reopened after the holidays with fairly heavy sales. On Monday Indians went very firmly for all grades, but on Wednesday commonest sorts showed a distinct decline, poor liquoring broken selling at 4½d. and 5d.; and fair Pekoe Souchongs and Souchongs at 5¼d. and 5½d. Better teas, however, were obviously wanted, and good liquoring teas from 9d. to 1s. are very scarce and fetch full rates. On Tuesday Ceylons under 6d. went at previous prices, but over that figure and up to 11d. an advance of fully ½d. to ¾d. per lb. was manifested; and in the case of useful teas from 7d. to 9d. the advance was in some cases even more. There is, however, a very large sale out for next Tuesday—some 24,000 packages—and buyers will probably be able to satisfy their requirements more reasonably than they could last Tuesday. Congous are fairly steady, though the demand is chiefly for export. Scented teas are firmer than a fortnight ago, though wonderfully good Capers can still be bought from 5d. to 6d.

TURMERIC is decidedly lower, and at auction on Tuesday a considerable quantity of *Cochin* and *Bengal* was forced off without reserve, with the result that prices fell from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. Of 931 bags *Bengal* 330 sold without reserve at 11s. 9d. to 12s. 3d. per cwt. for fair finger, and of 264 bags *Cochin* 164 of ordinary dull finger realised 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt.

LONDON DRUG STATISTICS.

The following figures refer to the number of packages of drugs in stock at the London public warehouses on March 31, 1894 and 1893, and to the imports and deliveries into and from the same warehouses during the first three months of the last two years:—

Article	Stock		Imports		Deliveries	
	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893
Aloes ....cs & pkgs	5,899	5,718	495	756	822	841
".....gourds	3,125	813	69	193	200	186
Anise, star .....cs	591	768	—	691	22	162
Arrowroot ....brls	8,323	6,933	5,274	6,158	4,440	4,507
".....bxs & tins	1,669	599	1,526	462	780	296
Balsams.....cks, &c.	1,228	1,350	36	175	706	194
Borax .....pkgs	5	25	—	20	—	256
Calumba....."	1,530	256	162	262	624	506
Camphor"	4,924	3,922	4,350	3,664	4,309	2,469
Cardamoms .."	936	712	1,026	716	695	557
Cinchona bark:—						
S. American cases	52	72	—	10	—	—
".....bls, &c.	22,324	23,171	1,896	2,692	2,765	2,479
E.I. Ceylon, ..cs	113	143	49	32	41	32
and Java ..bls	14,614	18,566	5,165	12,971	5,042	10,143
Coccol. Ind. ....bgs, &c.	523	590	125	—	160	97
Cream of tartar cks	10	10	20	2	36	3
Cubebs .....bgs	448	308	223	225	155	236
Dragon's Blood ..cs	117	98	63	11	43	31
Galls, China, &c. cs	716	1,124	533	1,000	255	406
Trky & Prsn..sks	2,514	1,852	599	681	676	1,066
Gums—						
Ammoniacum pkgs	82	137	26	4	37	13
Animi & Copal pkgs	9,524	9,518	4,752	4,674	5,211	4,280
Acacia....."	15,638	11,881	6,479	5,147	4,690	5,388
Asafoetida .."	430	55	569	283	322	312
Benzoin"	2,831	2,269	670	942	887	777
Damar....."	2,928	3,934	478	1,475	1,185	1,121
Galbanum .."	15	31	—	—	—	—
Gamboge"	162	81	75	30	113	103
Guaiaicum .."	181	195	10	38	21	38
Kino"	4	2	4	2	4	2
Kowrie .....tns	2,115	743	1,052	389	867	637
Mastic .....pkgs	22	22	7	15	7	14
Myrrh"	281	289	127	154	151	89
Olibanum .."	3,506	3,236	2,877	2,367	2,068	1,461
Sandarac .."	1,128	707	448	143	268	385
Tragacanth .."	3,074	833	2,642	1,049	1,386	1,014
Ipecacuanha	608	647	186	344	382	408
Jalap .....bls	111	82	32	94	72	68
Lac Dye .....chts	4,257	4,885	—	—	143	2
Nux Vomica ..pkgs	963	667	1,096	256	690	194
Oils—						
Castor.....cks	149	67	140	109	175	177
".....cs	1,790	1,722	1,245	1,009	923	987
Cocoa-nut ....tns	949	1,123	931	1,129	687	779
Olive .....cks, &c.	968	888	1,245	781	719	410
Palm .....tns	12	4	23	6	16	11
Rhubarb .....cs	840	731	256	126	345	402
Safflower.....pkgs	105	48	8	11	12	25
Sarsaparilla ..bls	296	252	214	178	330	391
Senna .....bls, &c.	2,877	1,895	382	1,472	1,430	1,118
Shellac—						
Orange .."	16,003	20,570	6,995	6,835	10,342	6,559
Garnet .."	1,833	3,625	570	2,146	2,597	2,385
Button .."	3,152	2,467	2,114	1,518	2,338	2,477
Total	20,988	26,662	9,679	10,499	15,277	11,421
Sticklac .....cs	649	739	267	1,177	305	628
Gambier .....tns	729	374	3,594	2,921	3,666	3,054
Cutch"	2,630	2,112	912	700	619	787
Turmeric, Beng. "	178	72	46	69	17	58
Madras, &c. .."	227	165	111	119	131	118
Total	405	237	157	188	148	171
Vermilion .....cs	41	97	10	30	15	1
Wax (bees') ..pkgs	899	328	545	103	438	712
".....cks & cs	734	1,346	484	445	848	669
".....(Japan) ..cs	515	1,125	113	850	434	150

UNIVERSAL PILL EXCIPIENT.—N. A. Upham told his fellow-members of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association that the following excipient would prove satisfactory in the majority of cases:—He mixes together 1 drachm of powdered acacia and 2 drachms powdered tragacanth, and thoroughly incorporates 5 drachms glucose and 2 oz. glycerine, finally stirring gently to thicken. The product is kept in a well-covered jar.—*Pharm. Era.*



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications, with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Co-operation in Anti-cutting.

SIR,—The time has arrived when we should be glad to put before the retail chemists the statement that if it be desired that we should continue to endeavour to protect the wholesale and retail distributors of Elliman's embrocations we must have co-operation.

The weak point in our scheme is this: A person will order Elliman's from a wholesale house, sign an agreement, and then pass the goods on without asking for a signature from the firm employing him to buy.

The remedy by co-operation is this: It is necessary that half-a-dozen or more manufacturers should agree that none would supply the cutter if the goods of any one of the co-operators were at any time cut; nor supply the wholesale supplier if the order were on the face of it suspicious, even though the wholesale supplier could produce an agreement.

1. The cutter would have to adopt underhand means of obtaining supplies of several articles instead of only one, which would enable the co-operators to deal more effectually with such a person than one firm only could.

2. The wholesale houses would be more interested in helping forward the movement, as the loss of protection upon six or more articles would be of considerable importance to them.

Public opinion is in favour of a living wage. Why should not distributors take their due upon each article? To sell at a practical loss and recoup elsewhere is cheating, and manufacturers should not encourage it.

If a manufacturer feels that his goods are not worth more than lowest cut price—i.e., will not sell for more—let him be fair, and reduce his wholesale terms to give distributors a profit.

Yours truly,

Slough, March 31.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO.

Tradesmen's National Union.

SIR,—The National Conference Committee of this Union solicit permission to inform your readers that at the special meeting on March 29 it was unanimously resolved to hold on April 26, at the Memorial Hall, London, a conference of the traders and retail shopkeepers of London, and of every town in England, to discuss the measures necessary to be taken to secure relief, by parliamentary enactment or otherwise, from the manifestly unjust burdens which intolerably harass and frequently ruin so many struggling retail tradesmen throughout the country.

The committee earnestly desire the cordial co-operation of trade associations in all parts of England, as well as of members of Parliament, county councillors, and others interested in the welfare and progress of British trade.

The subjects to be discussed and voted upon at the Tradesmen's National Conference will include:—

1. Unjust rents based on goodwill created alone by the shopkeeper's capital, energy, and enterprise.

2. Reduction of rates on shop premises. Taxation of ground values.

3. Reduction of income-tax on trade profits.

4. Competition by early-pensioned civil servants.

5. Right of shopkeepers to value of goodwill and improvements.

6. Court of arbitration between landlord and tenant.

7. Perpetual leases on equitable basis.

8. Parliamentary and county council representation of retail shopkeepers.

All communications, names of delegates to the Conference, &c., should be addressed as early as possible to your obedient servant,

JAMES HAYSMAN, President of the Union.
Finchley Road, Hampstead, London.

Grateful to Alpe.

SIR,—I notice in a report of the recent meeting of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association a very unjust remark by a member on Alpe's "Handbook," to which, as one to whom the book has proved of the greatest service, I would like to add my humble denunciation. Without any other source of information on the subject whatever the enclosed 12 labels for specialities were arranged. On commencing business about a month ago, the ubiquitous officer was on my track before the door was well opened. The enclosed handbill was shown him, and he had to confess, sorrowfully I thought, that "a considerable amount of ingenuity had been expended on it." This I gratefully acknowledge to be entirely due to the concise and clear account of the requirements given in the book that Mr. Smith has found "makes confusion worse confounded"! Presumably, however, this is an isolated experience, which may be explained if we apply his own remark to his own case or condition.

Yours faithfully,

March 31.

DALBEATTUS. (9/56.)

A Post-office Regulation.

Josephus (8/27) sent the following order through the post:—"Please send supply of counter-bills, large and small," with signature and date. This was sent in an open envelope with a halfpenny stamp. This was said to be insufficient postage, and the Post-office authorities explained that it was the words "Please send" which overbalanced the document. Josephus submits this experience in case it may be useful.

The Minor Exam.

SIR,—The letters of Mr. P. H. Hayton and "Lucky Dog" are decidedly rational; the paragraph 2/10, of March 31, by "One of Them," is also to the point.

I would beg to submit my own case, as only one of many who are suffering from the monopoly the Pharmaceutical Society possess. I have been dispensing medicines since 1877—from that date to 1883 in the Royal Navy—having passed an examination in November, 1877.

I joined the Civil Service, after passing an examination equal to the Preliminary, *minus* the Latin, in addition to dispensing, &c., eight years ago.

In 1891 and 1892 I went through Mr. Wills's postal-course for the Minor, and in January, 1892, passed the assistants' examination of Apothecaries' Hall, London; two months after a special examination, authorised by the Home Secretary, was also passed.

I was then allowed the same privileges as Minor men, but all this is useless after I sever my connection with the Civil Service.

The assistants' certificate is sufficient by law for dispensing medicines in any public institution, hospital, or dispensary, and surely should entitle the holder to keep open shop for the same purpose.

Again, look at the anomaly of wholesale chemists and druggists not being required by law to be qualified. I have on more than one occasion had some narrow escapes from drugs being supplied of a very dangerous nature, and not in accordance with the B.P. standard.

What guarantee have dispensers, under the present law, that their supplies are correct, except by analysis?—which is almost impossible in everyday dispensing.

I have written the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society on several occasions, but have been told that nothing can be done. Surely something might be done, so that these cases could be considered on their own merits, or some modified examination allowed.

I shall certainly adopt "Lucky Dog's" plan, and open a drug-store and dispensary when necessary, evading that "wretched Poisons Act."

Having a wife and family, all things are not possible.

JUSTITIA. (11/56.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

Leather Suppositories.

SIR,—Re "Leather Suppositories" in March 3 number. The presence of glycerine retards the formation of tannogelatin. The amount of tannin is too high, and probably would be corrected by the M.D. if his attention was called to it. In our pharmacy we dispense many dozens each year of nasal bacilli, which are made of massa gelatinæ and weigh about 3j. each. They contain from 1 to 2 grs. of tannin, and remain quite soluble, as may be tested in warm water.

	Parts.
Gelatin opt.	1
Glycerin.	1
Aquæ	5

Yours respectfully,

New York, March 13.

THOMAS LATHAM.

Bismuth-and-Soda Mixtures.

SIR,—"Lincolnshire" is quite right. Hot water has the effect of causing the reaction spoken of; but his knowledge of the alkaline bicarbonates is small if he thinks he can dissolve them without damage in boiling water.

As an apprentice, I was taught to use hot water for dissolving all salts. With sodium or potassium bicarbonates effervescence was allowed to cease before the solution was strained into the bottle, my employer never dreaming that he was dispensing washing soda or salt of tartar.

I am, &c.,

March 31.

JEAMES. (10/12.)

Pil Opii.

In the April issue of *Guy's Hospital Gazette*, Mr. H. Collier, the principal dispenser of the hospital, makes the following remarks on "Pil. Opii":—

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in the pharmaceutical papers and at evening meetings as to what a prescriber intends when he writes pil. opii gr. i. in a prescription. In *Guy's Pharmacopœia* it can be seen that pil. opii is given as a synonym of pil. saponis comp., P.B.; a dispenser following the *Pharmacopœia* would for pil. opii gr. i. give pil. saponis comp. gr. i., which is equal to about one-fifth of a grain of opium. At *Guy's*, pil. opii gr. i. is always written upon the bed-letters, and this is considered by the dispensers to mean one grain of opium in a pill. It would be well to note that the correct way of ordering one grain of opium in a pill is to write, not pil. opii gr. i., but *pulv. opii gr. i. in forma pilula*.

6/60. *G. F. B.*—The second item in the prescription is the only one that is at all difficult, and there is not much the matter with that. It is "Quin. c. ferr. citr."

4/7. *H. B. I.* asks if it is not unusual to have the under three letters added after the directions for the medicine:—

Sig.: 3j. bis in die.

P. P. A.

[Does it not read P. R. N. ?]

A Concentrated Mixture.

4/55. *H. S.* asks how this should be dispensed:—

Tr. podophyllini	3℥.
" gentian. co.	3ij.
" rhei co.	3ij.
" capsici.	3j.
Magnes. sulph. (in solution)	3ij.
Æther. chlor.	3℥ij.

M.

Sig.: Cap. gtt. xx. ex aqua (3ss.) ter in die.

[Rub up the salts as finely as possible, label "Shake the

bottle," and direct 20 drops to be added to 1 tablespoonful of water, and taken three times a day. Make $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mixture of it. Even if mag. sulph. were dissolved in water to saturation, and added to the other ingredients, the tinctures would cause a precipitate.]

Antipyrin and Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

2/25. *Wine-presses* writes in connection with this combination that it never turns a blue colour with him. We have tried it frequently, and have always got a green coloration. We have never tried it with an alkaline (!) spirit of nitre. Perhaps this may account for it.

A Benzoated Zinc Ointment.

5/35. *E. P. S.*—How must it be dispensed?

Ung. zinci oxidi

Tr. benzoini co., aa. partes aequales.

Ft. ung.

[Melt the ointment, add tincture, heat until the greater part of the spirit has evaporated, and stir till cold.]

12 19. *Joeko.*—The prescription is disgracefully written, but it is hardly worth while giving fame to an anonymous M.R.C.S.

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," *Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty,"* and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

7/13. *Cupri Sulph.*—Temporary illness of an apprentice is no justification for withholding his wages, nor can any deduction be made in respect of some other person having to be employed to take his place. The apprentice's wages are recoverable even where the illness was caused by his misconduct (*Reg. v. Raschen*, 33 L.T., 28). The employer ought to provide in his contract with the apprentice for these contingencies, but it is doubtful even in that case whether the contract would be upheld.

10/17. *N.*—There is no copyright in the title of a paper or magazine; the right of the proprietor to prevent infringements is exactly the same as that of the patent-medicine proprietor who thinks that someone has come too close to his title. The remedy of the complaining proprietor is an injunction, and to get that he must establish to the satisfaction of a Court that the name of the second paper is so like that of his own as to be calculated to deceive the public, and that there is reason to believe that his property will suffer damage thereby. The Court will consider all the circumstances, and it is impossible to predict in any given case what the decision may be. If the other paper was established before yours it is most likely you could be restrained from using the title you have adopted.

1/48. *Amber.*—The direction in "*Alpe*," page 83, applies only to medicines that are not otherwise recommended or described. You will find the direction suitable to your case on pages 87 to 91. The label for "*Neuralgia and Tic Mixture*," which contains a statement that "this preparation is highly recommended," goes beyond the description approved by the Inland Revenue authorities for an unstamped medicine, and your handbill, likewise, makes both the "*Pile-mixture*" and the "*Tic and Neuralgic Mixture*" chargeable solely on account of the recommendations. Read page 90 of "*Alpe*."

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

The Editor replies to queries of general interest, in the order in which they are received. Replies are inserted according to the space available. Postal answers cannot be supplied.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

8/51. *Tenax.*—Salad-dressing—See DIARY, 1894. Also see page 902, July 27, 1891.

7/65. *Vanilla.*—To Prevent Hair Falling out and Arrest Dandruff:—

Ammon. carb.	..	..	..	..	9lj.
Glycer. boracis	..	..	..	..	3iss.
Tr. canthar.	..	..	..	..	3iv.
Ether. acet.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Spt. rosmarini, B.P.	..	..	..	..	3j.
Aq. rose ad	..	..	..	..	3xij.

M.

Perfume and colour at pleasure, and filter through mag. carb. on wetted filter-paper.

3/33. *Eucalyptus.*—We know of no book treating specially of the approximate Analysis of Infants' Foods. Several formulæ have been given in back numbers of this journal; for example, see page 93, January 20, 1894.

8/10. *Leather*—Dye-powder for Brown-leather Boots much used in Northampton is an aniline dye, which, when oxidised, becomes almost a ruby red. You should have no difficulty in obtaining it to sample from any wholesale house.

3 49. *A. G.* writes concerning correspondence from "*A. R.*" (253/68), page 368, March 10, 1894, where directions are given concerning the preparation of Emuls. Ol. Ricini, B.P. "*A. G.*" has no difficulty in obtaining quickly a satisfactory preparation, whether prepared according to formula given in B.P. or that given in Squire's "*Companion*" by following the "*wrinkle*" given.

6/51. *Ink.*—To Remove Marking-ink Stains that have resisted both processes mentioned lately try the following, which we were in the habit of using some fifteen years ago, and which we never found to fail. Of course, since then marking-inks containing aniline have come into use, but it would be worth trying even with them. Rub up some crystals of cyanide of potash with the least possible quantity of water, so that the solution may be a saturated one and contain some undissolved cyanide; now add iodine so long as it continues to dissolve, and decant clear solution (solution No. 1). Saturated solution of hyposulphite of soda warm (solution No. 2). Rinse out any starch from cloth, wring well, and while still moist place part with stain in No. 1 for a few seconds, then transfer to No. 2; leave for a little time, then rinse well with warm water, and dry.

6/6. *Turpentine.*—To Decolorise Turpentine kept in a rusty tin, shake up with a mixture of freshly-slaked lime and water, and filter through filter-paper wetted with turpentine. If still coloured, then again shake up the filtered turps with a weak solution of hydrochloric acid and water, allow to settle, and decant or filter.

5/15. *Aloin* finds that when Ferri et Quin. Cit. in Seales is kept exposed to the light it becomes lighter in colour, and wishes to know if any chemical change takes place, and what? We are inclined to think with the dry scales the change is more a physical than a chemical one. We have made inquiry, and find it frequently occurs, but if the bottle is briskly shaken and placed out of direct sunlight, the ferri et am. cit. assumes its normal appearance.

3/5. *Starcross*.—The Ointment for Bad Legs, Old Sores, &c., would appear to be “oil of bays,” *ol. lauri*, obtained from the fresh or dried berries of the *Laurus nobilis*.

8/52. *Chip*.—Moustache-wash.—You will find a suitable formula at page 93, January 20, 1894. This being slower in action than nitrate of silver or pyrogallic hair-dyes, is not so likely to stain the skin.

9/3. *Rock Rose*.—There is no reason why you should not attempt To Grow Medicinal Plants, especially if you use a hot frame for propagation. Although certainly “far north,” your extremes of temperature are no greater than at North Berwick and the island of Inchkeith in the Firth of Forth, at both of which places we have found splendid specimens of biennial hyoscyamus in full flower and seed some years since. For seeds suitable for cultivation, write to Messrs. Potter & Clarke, 5, 6, and 7 Raven Row, Artillery Lane, London, E., who make a speciality of medicinal herbs and seeds. Henbane-seeds as usually met with in the shops are not likely to succeed. If tried, they would require to be well soaked in warm water before sowing.

8/40. *H. F. D.* asks if we are likely to publish a C. & D Book of Trade-recipes. Yes, it is in hand, but to render such a book of real practical use, it requires many experiments and verifications and much time; our aim being to make it something more than a mere “scissors and paste” edition. The books medical officers of health are most likely to rely upon for reference are Sutton’s “Volumetric Analysis” and Allen’s “Commercial Analysis,” but their special training is their best guide; they also, to be successful, require to keep abreast of current literature, both in this country and abroad. So far as drugs are concerned, Proctor’s “Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing” is a useful book for chemists.

9/47. *E. R. B.*—By “spiritus cagliari” we should expect spiritus cochleariæ was meant.

5/34. *Medicus* wishes to know if he can get a certificate in midwifery, and if registration as a medical student is a *sine qua non*? [We should not advise him to try to practise midwifery without a medical qualification, and, for that, registration as a medical student is a *sine qua non*—and not the only one. Of course, there are certificates such as those held by midwives, but these are nothing more than a guarantee that the holder has been properly trained in the duties of a monthly nurse. The best text-books on midwifery are: for the medical student, Playfair’s “Midwifery”; and for the midwife, Burton’s “Handbook.”

4/65. *Radix*.—Your Vegetable Hair-dye consists of a bismuth salt, along with ammonia. Should recommend you to try formula published at page 93, January 20, 1894, for a similar preparation. Bismuth dyes being slower in action than either silver or pyrogallic dyes are less likely to stain the skin.

11/17. *Antipyrin* asks our opinion of the following formula. It is to be put up as a restorative, a remedy for headache in busy men, and a “pick-me-up”:—

Antipyrin.	..	..	..	..	gr. xxx.
Caffein. cit.	..	..	..	..	gr. xv.
Sp. ammon. aromat.	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
Tinct. cardamom. co.	..	..	..	..	ʒiss.
“ phosph. co. (B.P.C.)	..	..	..	..	℥xxv.
Sp. chloroformi	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
Aq. ad.	..	..	..	..	ʒviij.

Sig. : 1 oz. for a dose.

We commend the formula with moderation, and provided the phosphorus be withdrawn. That ingredient will not increase the elegance of the preparation, and for the purposes in view it is not only useless, but in some cases it might cause rather serious trouble.

29/18. *Yorkshireman* asks what kind of treatment is appropriate for the catarrhal conditions of the throat and nose which follow influenza, and which are chiefly troublesome at night. [Give a tonic containing a bitter and a dilute mineral acid. Spray the throat and nostrils night and morning with a paroleine solution of cocaine 2 per cent., and menthol 5 per cent. This should be done with an atomiser constructed to throw the spray well back into the nose, and the application must be continued for at least a fortnight. Avoid much speaking and damp, cold, or overheated atmospheres.]

6/1. *Hunts* says he writes to ask “a very funny question”—the name of a specialist for asthma. We do not quite see where the fun comes in. As to the “specialist for asthma” we know none; but we should think that the best physician to consult would be one who has had exceptional experience in the treatment of lung-complaints. We may mention Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, 18 Cavendish Square, and Dr. Mitchell Bruce, 70 Harley Street.

4/23. *Inquirer*.—Institutions for Imbecile Children for those who can afford to pay fairly well.—Dr. Langdon Down’s Institution, Norman Fields, Hampton Wick; the fee there varies from 1*l.* to 3*l.* per week. Should this be beyond the means of your client, Darenth Imbecile Asylum, near Dartford, Kent, is one of the best. It is under the Asylums Board; admission may be obtained through the parish authorities, who will charge parents able to pay according to their means, this being the machinery used by the Asylums Board and does not pauperise.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

Startin’s Ointment.—In the formula given by Mr. F. Rowe in our last issue the quantities of the two last ingredients should read “Adipis 8 oz., and *ol. olivæ* 8 oz.”

The following has been sent us by Messrs. Grimble & Kent, chemists, Boston:—“Startin’s Pomade:—

Hyd. ox. rub.	..	..	..	..	gr. x.
Hyd. ammon.	..	..	..	..	“ x.
Adipis	..	..	..	..	ʒj.
<i>Ol. olivæ</i>	..	..	..	..	ʒij.
<i>Ol. caryoph.</i>	..	..	..	..	℥xx.

M.

The above is rather different from the formula supplied by ‘J. Jack.’ It is what we have usually supplied when Startin’s pomade was inquired for.”

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, post-card replies to the following:—

10/60. Address of Henri Frères, soap-makers, London, or their agents.

Next Week.

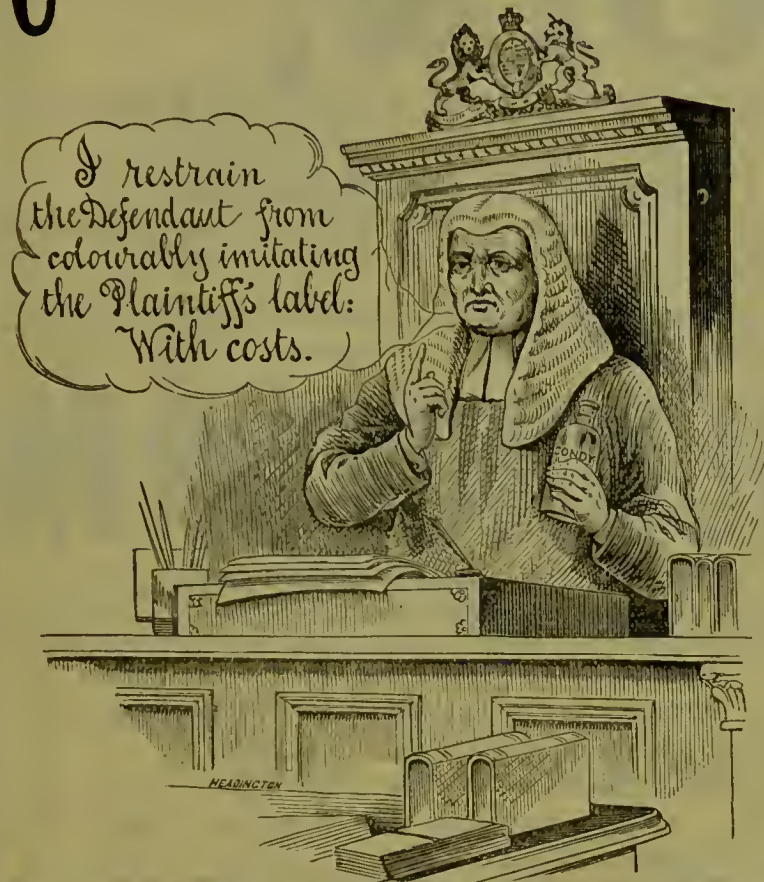
Meetings, &c., to be held, and business to be transacted thereat. Suitable notices will be inserted in this section if received by the Editor on or before Wednesday.

Thursday, April 12.

Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students’ Society. Smoking-concert in Falcon Restaurant. At 8.15 P.M.

Chemists’ Assistants’ Association. “Recent Advance in Chemical Theory,” by Francis H. Carr. At 9 P.M.

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In 8-oz. ditto, per 6 doz. 8/- "

" " per gross 90/- "

" " per 3 grs. 84/- "

In 6-oz. " per dozen 7/- "

" " per gross 78/- "

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[3]

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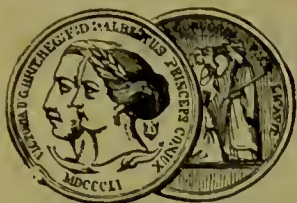
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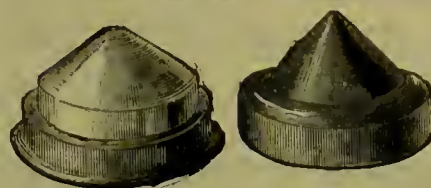
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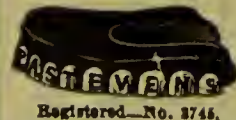
Specially brewed for Quinine Wine. Does not deposit, will keep good in any climate. In casks, 13 gallons to 140 gallons; small casks, 3s. 9d. per gallon, carriage allowed if paid within three months. In wine-bottles (not less than 3 doz.), at 9s. per doz. bottles included. Casks and cases extra, and returnable.

Sample on application.

Special quotations to large buyers.

DURRANT & CO., Railway St., HERTFORD.

"SILVERY WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL"
TRADE MARK.



TOOTH STOPPING

P. A. STEVENS, Surgeon-Dentist,
 72 MANFIELD ROAD, N.W.,
 SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER.

Registered—No. 2746.
 Special Terms to Wholesale Houses for Sheet or Sticks stamped with their own name. A sample box of 2d. sticks sent post free for 12 stamps. Price list and sample free.

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SPECIALITIES: Glycerine — Gum Arabic —
 Gum Tragacanth—Pure Beeswax—Honey.

PRECIPITATED CHALK, WHITEST & PUREST.

CHEAPEST SELLERS IN THE MARKET.

ALSO CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND OILS.

APPLY TO

AUG. LEVERMORE & CO., 8, LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.



STRUTHERS & CRAIG'S
 IMPROVED

MIXING & SIFTING MACHINES.

The Best for Counter or Laboratory.

KINGSTON, GLASGOW.

Full particulars on application.

Agents—
 Hatrick & Co., Lim., Snow Hill, London.

NEW CROP ESS. OF LEMON.

Absolutely pure. Nothing finer imported.

Prices 4/6 lb. c.i.f. Hull, London, or Liverpool.

Special quotations for contracts up to December, 1894. Large Stocks kept.

MARK LEWIG, 22 Old Corn Exchange, MANCHESTER; and
 in **LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and GLASGOW.**

DIRECT AGENT FOR LARGEST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.



E. H. THIELLAY'S (Registered 1867)

EAU F. JOUVENCE, GOLDEN.

Producing Flaxen Golden Hair.

Gold Medal, PARIS, 1867. PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

This is a very superior article. In Bottles at 3/6, 6/-. & 10/-

All Wholesale Houses, or direct from

E. H. THIELLAY,
 Parfumeur-Chimiste, Amersham Park, New Cross, LONDON, S.E.
 (SHOWROOMS AT CHARING CROSS HOTEL.) [3]

LINDNER & CO.

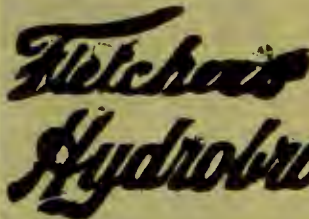
CHEMNITZ, SAXONY,

Manufacturers of

ABSORBENT AND ANTISEPTIC COTTONS AND GAUZES.

General Agent for Great Britain and Ireland—

CLEMENT DIX, BIRMINGHAM, MIDLAND BUILDINGS.



Supplied in Original Bottles ready for Patient's use (stamped), to retail at 4/8 each; also in 1-lb. Bottles for Dispensing, by the Sole Manufacturers:—

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 21 Mincing Lane,
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SHEEP-DIPPING APPARATUS

OF ALL KINDS MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. STEPHENSON & SONS, Newark.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED LISTS.

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(Late W. HURLSTONE & Co. ESTABLISHED 1830)

Manufacturers, on the premises, to the Wholesale and Export Trade of every description of Elastic Gum,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
 Catheters, Bougies, Oesophagus Tubes, Horse Catheters, Ferguson's Glass Specula, Rectum Bougies, &c.

58 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Samples and Prices on application.

*Carter's
Concentrated
Lemon Syrup*

OLD REFINERY
BRISTOL

GRETA BRAND **PRÆCIP.**

Much Lighter and Finer than any other in the Market.

Prices and Samples on application to SOLE AGENTS—

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson,
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WILKINSON'S (ESTABLISHED 1829)
RED JAMAICA
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
(keeps good in all climates) **SARSAPARILLA**
WELL KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always
be relied upon."
Sold by all Wholesale and Export Houses.
WAREHOUSE & LABORATORY, 42 HATTON WALL, E.C.

TO LET.

DR. WARLOMONT'S ANIMAL VACCINE.

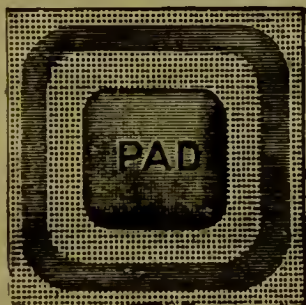
PATENT No. 4623. 28 SEPT. 1882.

From information which has been conveyed to him, Dr. Warlomont has reason to believe that Animal Vaccine prepared on the Continent in accordance with the invention the subject of this patent is being imported into this country. CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS—whether Wholesale or Retail—and the MEDICAL PROFESSION generally, are respectfully informed that any importation, sale, or use of such Vaccine would constitute an infringement of Dr. Warlomont's patent rights. The only guarantee of Dr. Warlomont's Vaccine is the Label and Trade Mark of the Association for the Supply of Pure Vaccine.

12 Pall Mall East,
LONDON, S.W.



CAUTION.



"THE LEICESTER" PATENT WOUND & BED SORE PADS

Prepared with a pad of absorbent cotton-wool in the middle, and a self-adhesive border. Very useful for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c., and for shielding diseased surfaces from friction. Perfection for Bed Sores. Made all shapes and sizes, in boxes of 1 dozen. Can with ease be applied by patients ignorant of the science of bandaging.

An ARMY SURGEON writes:—"I think the idea is a capital one, and have no doubt but that it will be the first field dressing of the future."

Three dozen assorted (sizes inside the border: 2x2, 2x3, 3x3, 3x4, 3x5, and 4x4 inches—6 of each), on Holland, 2/6; on Waterproof Sheeting, 3/-. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO., Medical Plaster Manufacturers, LEICESTER.

May be obtained of all Chemists and Wholesale Houses.

ESCHMANN BROS. & WALSH,

Inventors and Manufacturers of the

SOFT SILK FLEXIBLE CATHETER, GUARANTEED WITH WOVEN EYES.

To be had of all Surgical
Instrument Makers
and Wholesale Houses.



To be had of all Surgical
Instrument Makers
and Wholesale Houses.

IN PERFORATED TOILET ROLLS—WE LEAD.

**"SANICO," "QUEEN," "BRITISH No. 3,"
"BRONCO," & "BEL-CAP" BRANDS.**

The "BEL-CAP" contains 2,000 sheets guaranteed, of the finest quality thin paper, and should be stocked by every Druggist.

Sample dozen, 8/6.

Retails at One Shilling.

CHEMISTS SHOULD ASK THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, OR SEND TO US DIRECT, FOR OUR LIST.

THE "BRITISH" PAPER CO., Banner St., GOLDEN LANE, E.C.



THE "STIPENDUM" STOPPER CO., LIM.



47 LAMB'S CONDUIT ST., LONDON, W.C.,

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALITIES—

"STIPENDUM" CORK STOPPERS, in all sizes.

"STIPENDUM" CORK-LINED CAPS, for Pomade Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" OPENERS, for Stoppered Aerated-water Bottles.

"STIPENDUM" GREASE-PROOF COVERED POTS,
IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK.

The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly-fitting lids, are practically unbreakable, and the only articles really answering the purpose intended.
To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen. Wholesale only of the Company.

R. H. BARRETT'S PATENT CAPPED BOTTLE

THE ONLY REALLY PERFECT BOTTLE FOR VASELINE, POMADES,
DRY POWDERS, ETC.

NOTICE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES (in 5-gross Lots):—Fitted with STRONG METAL CAPS, CORK-LINED
in various colours, very attractive in appearance—1 oz., 10/6; 1½ oz., 11/-
2 oz., 11/6; 3 oz., 13/6; 4 oz., 15/6 per gross. TALL SERIES.

CHEMISTS' AND PERFUMERS' BOTTLES IN GREAT VARIETY, PLAIN OR STOPPERED.

R. H. BARRETT,

FLINT GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,

THE OVAL, CAMBRIDGE HEATH, LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"FOREFRONT LONDON."



"JOB" LINE

FEEDERS, white glass, screw neck, glass unions,
9-inch best india-rubber tubes, best seamless
teats. Each complete with two brushes in hand-
somerly labelled box. No name (unless desired)
on either feeder or box. A few gross only at
54/- gross, net. Wonderful value.

Sample, post paid, on receipt of 7½d. in stamps.

FULL LIST OF OTHER GOODS ON APPLICATION.

T. FAWSETT, 193 Blackfriars Road, LONDON.

GLASS BOTTLES

GOOD AND CHEAP.

From Stores
in London or
direct from
the works.

THE NEW SHAPE FLATS,

With rounded edges, or the ordinary kind, plain or graduated.

3 and 4 ounce 8/- per gross.
6 and 8 " 9/- "

WHITE MOULDED PHIALS.

1 oz. 1½ oz. 2 oz.
3/6 3/9 4/6 5/3 per gross.

PANEL BOTTLES.

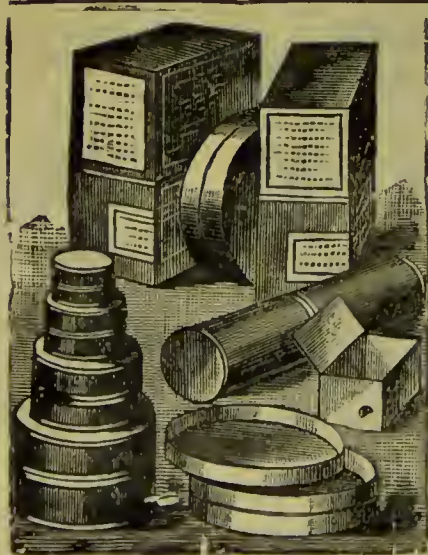
2 oz. 4 oz. 6 oz. 8 oz.
7/- 8/- 9/- 9/- per gross.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Six gross and upwards of assorted sizes
sent Carriage Free to any part of England. Smaller quantities
not carriage paid. Sample Bottle sent free on application.

I. ISAACS & CO., GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS

Franks St., Tottenham Court Road, LONDON, W.C.

Established 50 Years Bankers—London and Westminster Bank.



AUSTIN & CO.

Patentees and Manufacturers of FANCY CARD

ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,
AND

Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of
every description for Perfumery, &c.

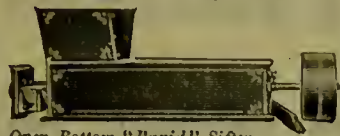
8 GREVILLE ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

STEAM WORKS, 2 PRINTER'S BUILDINGS.

[2]

DID YOU NOTICE

Illustrations on page 225, CHEMIST AND
DRUGGIST, January 27? **IF SO**
you will see that



Open-Bottom "Rapid" Sifter.

can handle DRY POWDERS of every kind & quantity.

**GARDNER'S PATENT
"RAPID"
SIFTER & MIXER**

Quotations on stating requirements to
WM. GARDNER, Engineer, GLOUCESTER

"A CAPITAL IDEA"!!

Said friend JONES, the GO-AHEAD CHEMIST. "I'VE DOUBLED
MY TRADE last year since I commenced packing all my
customers' prescriptions in Glover's small wood
boxes."

And JONES CHUCKLED!!



PRICE 14/-
per doz. nests of 6
Boxes, planned and hinged,
from 5" x 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" to
9 1/2" x 6 1/2" x 4 1/2". Nests of 6 for Bottles,
4 oz. to 16 oz., at same price. Single nest, 1/8.
Special Terms for Large Quantities to Shippers.

"CAPITAL, INDEED"!!!

Said the Colonial Shipper. "Those light nested
boxes shipped in cases (each containing 4-gross nests),
are just what is wanted, and I am getting repeat orders
doubled. We are all indebted to the Makers,

Messrs. C. H. GLOVER & CO., of Hatcham Sawmills, Ormside St.,
Old Kent Road, LONDON, S.E."!!

**BUY THE BEST
OIL
PUMP**

AND SAVE

OIL, TIME, MONEY.

THOUSANDS IN USE.

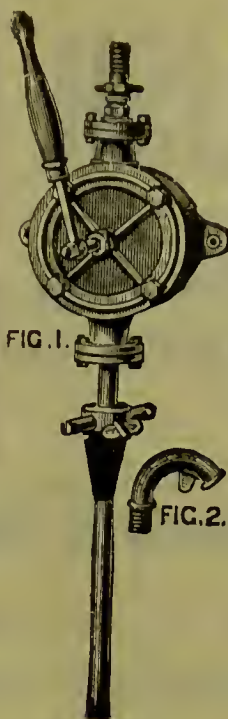


FIG. 2. We have bought the Stock of these Pumps from
MESSRS. PONTIFEX & WOOD,
SHOE LANE, LONDON,
Who have given up this part of their business,
and it is our intention to continue same.
We hold a Good Stock, and can give
Prompt Delivery.

Write for full particulars and prices of The "Farrington"
Patent Oil Pumps to

W. H. WILLCOX & CO.
34 & 36 Southwark Street,
LONDON, S.E.

£1,000,000

This is the sort of fortune many an old-fashioned Varnish Maker
has left behind him, but

PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO.

23 Billiter Street, London, E.C.

Do not aspire to these big figures, but are anxious to prove that their

VARNISHES,

In 1 Gallon Cans free, as well as their

OILS AND COLOURS

are the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Market.

Telegrams—"PINCHIN LONDON."

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES.

Telephone—No. 2241.

51

UN-ENGLISH ADVERTISING.

“High-minded traders will praise their own articles, but will not run down their competitors’ wares.”—

3rd March, 1894.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND ALL DEALERS IN TOILET SOAPS.

GENTLEMEN,—Our attention has been drawn to a series of very extraordinary and un-English advertisements, published by a Firm of French Perfumers, making violent attacks upon the goods of competitors. As these are not specified, the intention no doubt is to create distrust of every Soap that competes with theirs. We beg therefore to draw your attention to the fact that we have received many Special Awards for the **PURITY** of our **TOILET SOAPS**, and especially that **COOK’S “RIVIERA”** super-fatted **SOAP** is made of edible fats, and a guarantee that it is **ABSOLUTELY PURE** is stamped on each Tablet. We have not coined the word **SUPER-FATTED** as a name, but we use it to express the simple fact that **COOK’S “RIVIERA” SOAP** not only does not contain any free Soda or Potash, but contains more fat than the chemical equivalent requires. You may recommend it to ladies and for the use of children with perfect safety. Ladies say, “It is the very nicest Soap”—and when customers once try it, they always ask for it again. Your further orders will be esteemed.

Yours faithfully,

See also page 58 (bottom folio).

EDWARD COOK & CO.

EDWARD COOK & CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS.

THE WRONG WAY TO CUT

ELLIMAN'S.

Know that the Firm of Messrs. ELLIMAN, SONS & CO. consider it to be prejudicial to their interests to have ELLIMAN'S EMBRO-CATIONS sold under the agreement prices of 1/- for 1/1½, 2/4 for 2/9 sizes Universal; 1/9 for 2/-, 2/2 for 2/6, 3/- for 3/6 sizes Royal.

Know that the Wholesale Houses are all pledged not to sell ELLI-MAN'S without securing an agreement not to sell under the minimum prices.

Know that a careless employé may by chance execute an order without asking for a signature.

Know that failing this method of obtaining supplies, an inter-mediary who would sign and pass goods on without asking for a signature might obtain them.

Know that this sort of conduct is **tricky**—then proceed.

THE RIGHT WAY TO CUT

ELLIMAN'S.

Know that a straightforward person objecting to terms would refuse to buy, and "cut" the goods entirely.

(Signed)

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

MISREPRESENTATION!

It having come to our knowledge that statements are being made that we are not actual Manufacturers of COD LIVER OIL, and have no Factory in Norway, we shall be greatly obliged to any Chemist who will help us to discover the author or authors of these reports, so that we may take measures to compel them to retract and apologize for such misrepresentation.

THE "A1" COD LIVER OIL

is produced at our own Factory, at Balstad, Norway, and although the market has advanced very considerably, we are offering the **NEW OIL** at last year's price—namely,

6/9 per Gallon, in Winchestersters;

By 12 Winchestersters, 6/6; or 36 Winchestersters, 6/3 per Gallon, to account. Delivery as required.

A SAMPLE WILL BE SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

In Dispensing Bottles, containing 8-oz. fluid ... By 6-doz. Case. 12-doz. Case. 24-doz. Case.

5/9

5/6

5/3

doz. to account.

By 3-doz. Case.

6-doz. Case.

12-doz. Case.

10/6

10/3

10/-

CARRIAGE FREE.

N.B.—If less than these quantities are ordered, Carriage must be paid by the Customer, unless the order is made up to the value of £5 with Drugs.

Those ordering a minimum quantity of six dozen 8-oz. bottles, or an equivalent in 8-oz. and 16-oz. bottles, may have the Oil labelled with their name and address, printed in red at the back of the "En Norsk Fisker" label, which produces a pretty effect. Ten Blue Trade-mark Labels supplied with each Winchester quart. The "En Norsk Fisker" Labels, in colours, are sold at 2s. per 100.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM.
COD LIVER OIL FACTORY—BALSTAD, NORWAY.

50% SAVED

A prominent American House, with a resident London representative, is prepared to quote Prices and submit Samples of Pills in bulk of any size, shape, or coating. Recently-perfected machinery which saves 50% of labor, not material, enables us to offer first-class goods at prices which will astonish you. Estimates given on any line of Pharmaceutical work in large quantities.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Address: "FERRUM," c/o The Chemist & Druggist, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.

POTASS. CYANIDE,

Nitrate of Silver, Chloride of Gold,

AND OTHER

CHEMICALS

FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND
TECHNICAL PURPOSES.

FRED^K. BOEHM, 4 Cullum Street, LONDON,

AGENT FOR THE

Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheide Anstalt, Frankfurt a/M.

CORNS or BUNIONS.

A GOOD LINE FOR CHEMISTS.

IT WILL PAY TO STOCK AND PUSH OUR FAMILY
BOOT STRETCHERS

They will win the gratitude of customers and profit for yourselves. Worked by powerful screw action. Three Brass Corn and Bunion Pieces, which can be adapted to Relieve Pressure of Boot on any part of the Foot.

WILL STRETCH OR BLOCK ANY SIZE.



RETAIL, PRICE

5/-

THE FAMILY BOOT STRETCHER.

EACH.

TO BE HAD OF THE MAKERS—

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167 GREAT DOVER STREET, BOROUGH.
TERMS ON APPLICATION. [1]

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Business concerns, like houses, may be built upon very different foundations. There is the quicksand of competition in price, and the solid rock of competition in quality.

FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS have withstood for fifteen years storms of mistrust, hatred, envy, and imitation, and the position they occupy to-day is confessed to be unassailable.

How has this success been brought about? Mainly by a systematic adherence to three elementary principles.

A.—An undeviating resolve to rest satisfied with nothing less than PERFECTION in the character of our products.

B.—A recognition of the truth of the aphorism NON OMNES OMNIA POSSUMUS, with the practical result of restricting our manufactures within reasonable limits.

C.—A rigid abstention from appropriating the ideas or imitating the goods of our neighbours.

Of the soundness of these principles the growth of our business in every direction is sufficient proof, and nowhere is the evidence more marked than in the extraordinary increase in the demand for our CONCENTRATED LIQUORS. This is the more remarkable in view of the fierce and often unscrupulous opposition they have encountered.

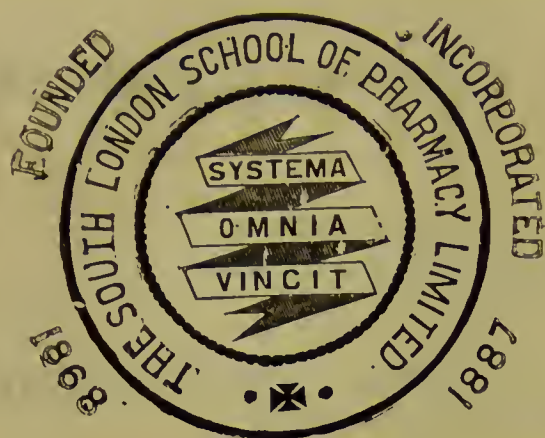
After first denouncing them as impracticable and impossible, other manufacturers have striven to copy them in every particular, and in order to gain a footing have freely offered their crudely-made products at less than half our prices.

Yet in spite of this our sales continue to increase. What is the reason? Just this, that the plagiarists delude themselves with the belief that they are clever enough to "attain at a bound, the height to which we have been climbing."

For more than a decade one department of our business has been exclusively devoted to perfecting processes for the manufacture of our LIQUORS. A special Research Laboratory is now wholly occupied with investigations bearing on these and collateral matters, and the amount of experimental work accomplished would astonish anyone unacquainted with the amount of care and technical skill which we devote to the perfecting of our products.

It was no easy task to eradicate the prejudice existing in the minds of many leading pharmacists against our LIQUORS. By many they were regarded as makeshifts to be only used on emergency. But a wider and more discriminating acquaintance has brought home to their minds the conviction that throughout the length and breadth of pharmacy there is no class of preparations more entitled to confidence than FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS.

Offices: 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. *Works:* Holloway, London, N.



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Chemistry, Physics, and Botany,

DR. MUTER, F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy,

MR. W. H. DODD, F.C.S.

Analytical Chemistry,

MR. DE KONINGH, F.I.C. F.C.S.

Assisted by an efficient staff of Demonstrators.

The fees at this School are absolutely inclusive, and there are no extras of any kind. The Directors spare no expense in rendering the education thoroughly efficient and in maintaining the very high percentage of success uniformly obtained by the students for the last 23 years. The Dispensing department is most commodious and perfect (the Laboratory for Practical Pharmacy being fitted with a complete steam manufacturing plant), and no extra charge is made for their use.

The School being usually full, intending students should secure their places beforehand.

For syllabus &c., apply by letter addressed to the Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY,

162 KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Principal—W. WATSON WILL, F.C.S.

The Summer Course of Lectures for the Major and Minor Examinations commences on MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1894, and entries are now being made.

Fee:—Major Course, 6 Guineas. Minor Course, 10 Guineas.

These fees cover all expenses, being absolutely inclusive.

The Principal receives a few resident students. Terms on application.

The next Course of Evening Classes commences on April 9 and terminates on July 21, 1894.

Secretary—WALTER S. CARVER.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

Contains 90 beds, and, being entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions. Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. The Hospital is always open to the inspection of visitors, and Clinical Instruction is given in the Wards and Out-patient Department to Medical Students and Practitioners. It possesses a valuable Library of Homœopathic Publications, which Medical Men are invited to study. They are also invited to visit the Dispensary. The In-patients number over 700 annually; the Out-patients nearly 9,000 annually. The number of Patients treated since the inauguration in 1849 exceeds 215,000. It has a staff of 42 Nurses for Ward Nursing and Nursing Invalids at their residences.

G. A. CROSS, Secretary-Superintendent.

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Sixteenth Edition, much Enlarged. Price 12s. 6d.

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ASSISTED BY MR. F. LAWSON, Ph.C.

The course of instruction at this well-known School not only enables students to pass their examinations with ease, but is specially devised with the object of preparing gentlemen for their subsequent work in life. This is demonstrated by the uniform high percentage of passes, which is second to none in the country, and also by the fact that "Northern School" men are constantly taking high positions as Pharmacists all over the country.

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Prospectus, with full particulars, will be posted on application to the Principal.

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THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Directors { Mr. W. SPENCER TURNER.
Mr. CHARLES TURNER, F.C.S.

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The fees from then to the July Examinations are:—Minor, £9 9s.; Major, £14 14s. 6d. Students who move into these classes from the local classes pay reduced fees, as also do those who join for longer periods.

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ESTABLISHED
1882.



INCORPORATED
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A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF VENEREAL & GENERATIVE DISEASES:

Including SPERMATORRHOEA, PROSTATORRHOEA, IMPOTENCE, and STERILITY in both Sexes.

By M. K. HARGREAVES, M.D.

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Grocers and Shopkeepers can more than double their money by selling our reliable and genuine Seeds. 5/6 per gross. 6 gross carriage paid, 12 gross carriage paid and 5 per cent. discount. Cash with order.

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2d. JESSOP'S 2d. HERB BEER EXTRACT

AN ABSOLUTELY PURE
HERBAL EXTRACT.

MAKES A BRIGHT, SPARKLING, AND
REFRESHING DRINK.

In 2-oz. Bottles to Retail at 2d.

Gives the greatest satisfaction wherever
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Packed in Dozen Cartoons.

WHOLESALE PRICE—

18/- per gross. 5 gross, **14/-**

10-gross lots Carriage Paid and Package Free.

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Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per word, provided the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays $1d.$ per word his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addressed to "The Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C." and the figure must be distinctly endorsed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word—as, e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

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Ten dentists' forceps, nearly new; $1l. 15s.$ Joseph, Pawnbroker, High Street, Folkestone.
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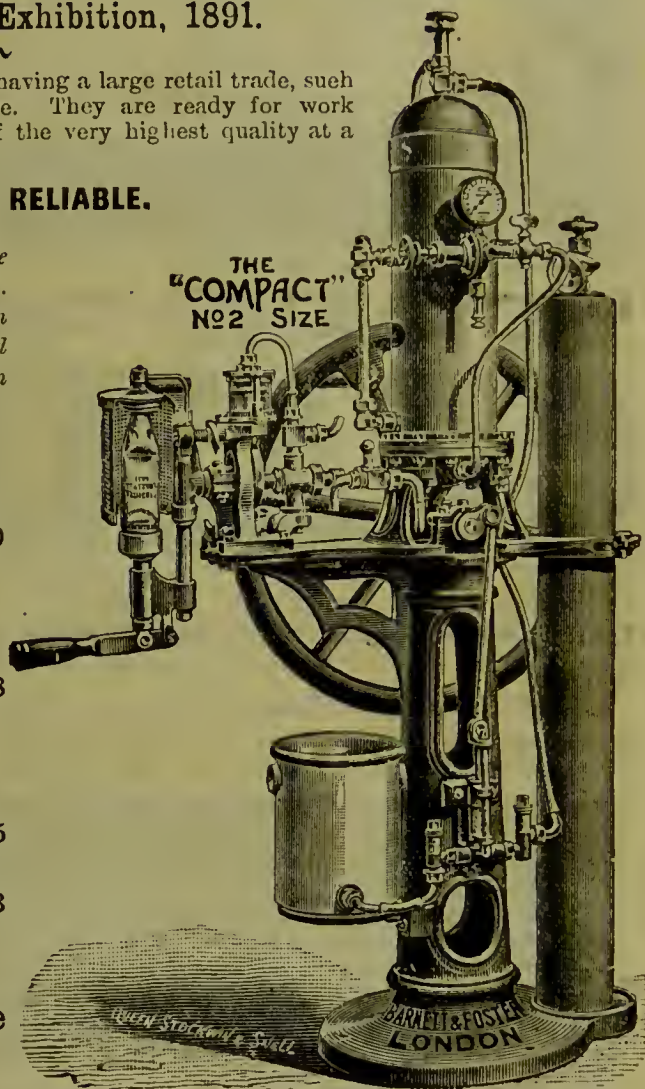
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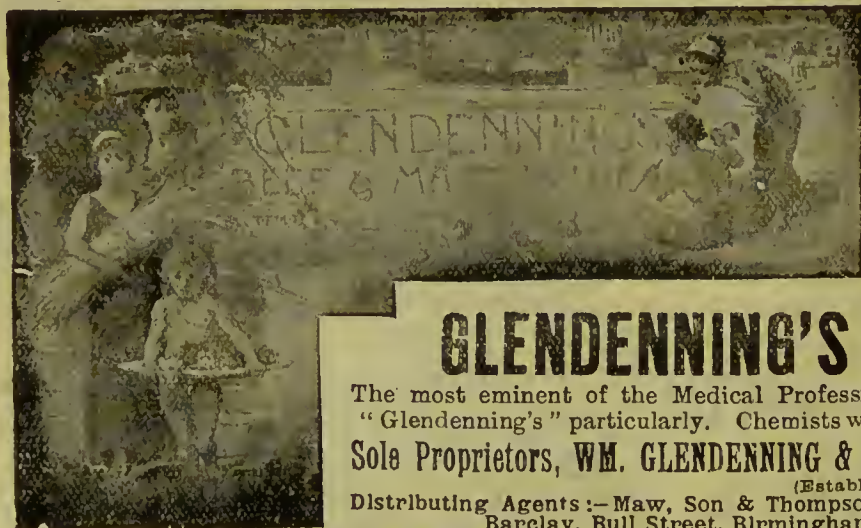
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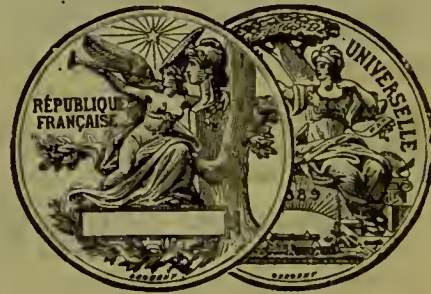
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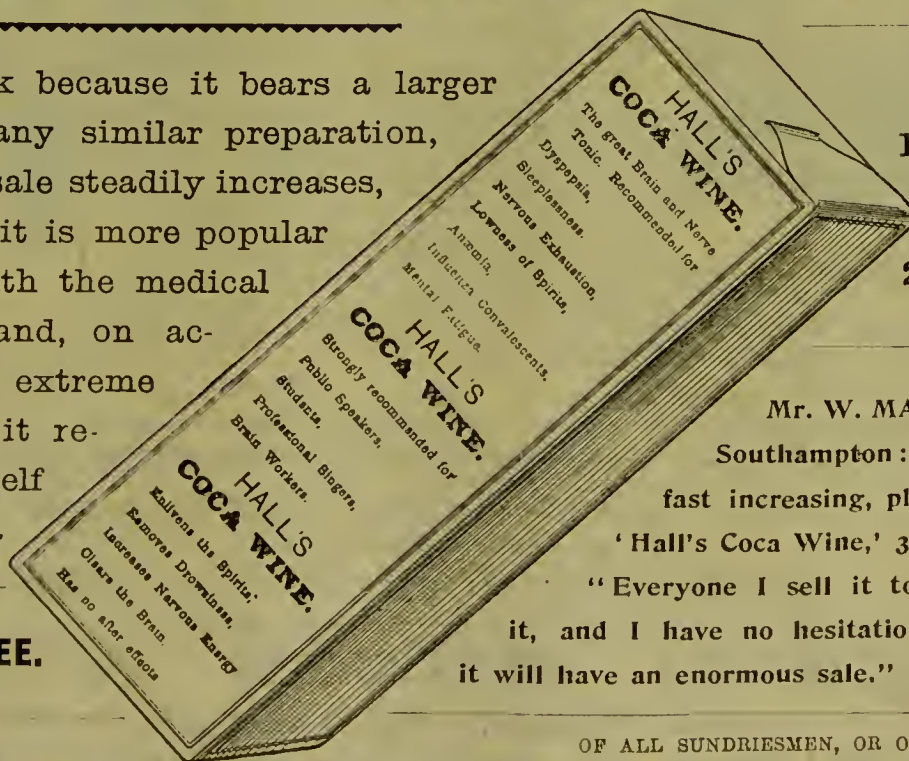
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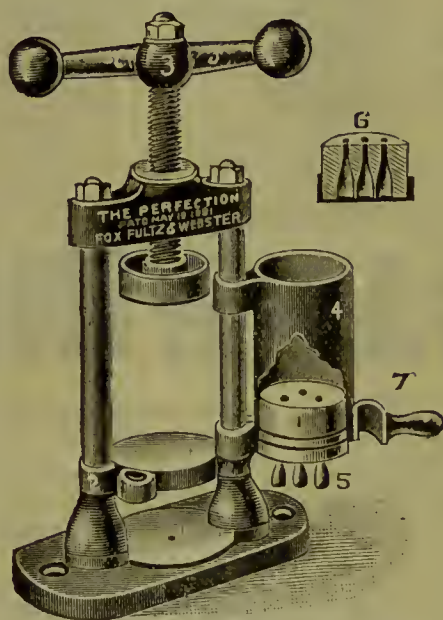
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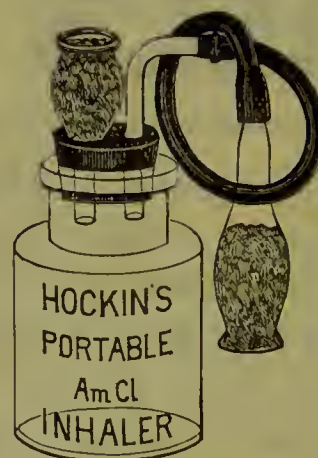
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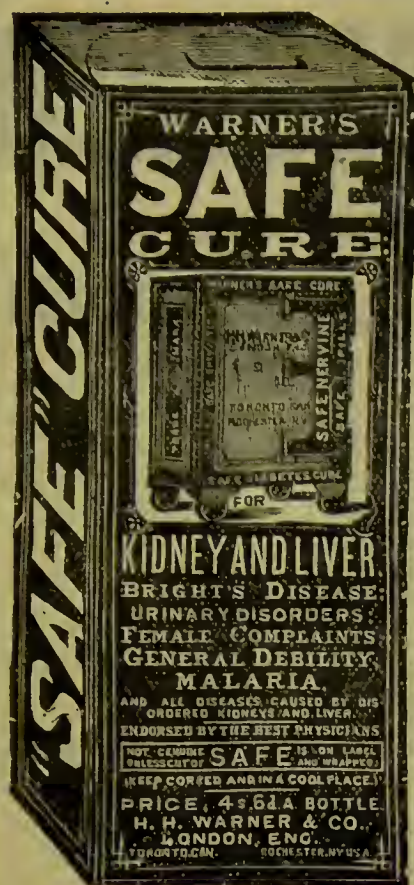
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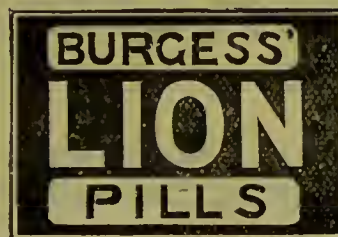


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which title was first used by us, there being no other preparation of Cascara on the market under that name. Other houses, as well as ourselves, had offered "Cordials," "Elixirs" and "Syrups" of Cascara, which, however, did not fill the bill, all being dilute preparations, the largeness of dose being objectionable, to say nothing of

the excess of alcohol that cordials and elixirs contain, and the cloying sweetness of syrups, which derange the stomach. Stearns' Cascara Aromatic filled a long-felt want for a concentrated liquid preparation of Cascara of full strength, each minim representing one grain of prime two-year-old bark.

Our competitors until recently remained satisfied to offer their different Fluid Extracts of Cascara titled variously "Modified," "Palatable," "Tasteless," "Bitterless," Formulae of Different Years, &c, &c., all of which were *claimed* to be free from excessive bitterness, yet all were as bitter as ever, and it was not until Stearns' Cascara Aromatic had solved the problem and filled the want, that competitors ever thought of making use of the title adopted by us. Now we find numerous so-called Aromatic Cascaras on the market, all

of which hope to reap some of the benefit of the demand which Stearns' Cascara Aromatic created by the excellence of the preparation, and the thoroughness with which we have introduced it to the physicians, and the large expenditure which we have made in advertising it through the journals.

One of these imitations is offered as a "*scientific substitute*" for our product, although the manufacturers state that theirs is not of full fluid extract strength, and simply included under their list of fluid extracts for "*convenience of reference*." In short, they appropriate our title for an inferior strength fluid, practically acknowledging that they cannot

duplicate our product except in its name. Representatives of this concern are explaining to physicians that *they* have *now* discovered a method of preparing Cascara in a palatable manner, something which *we* worked out *four years ago*, thus proving *themselves* behind the times in such advancements in pharmacy by at least four years.

To conclude: Had not Stearns' Cascara Aromatic

been successful there would have been no reason for other Cascara Aromatics, and this important drug would not have been so widely used as it is to-day. It was owing to our discovery of an original method of preparing it that Cascara is so popular with the profession as a tonic laxative, and we feel warranted in believing that the profession, who are interested in the true advancement of pharmacy, will appreciate our position and give credit to whom credit is due, by specifying invariably *Stearns'* when Cascara Aromatic is prescribed. Stearns' Cascara Aromatic is the only full strength Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada which is not bitter and which does not gripe.

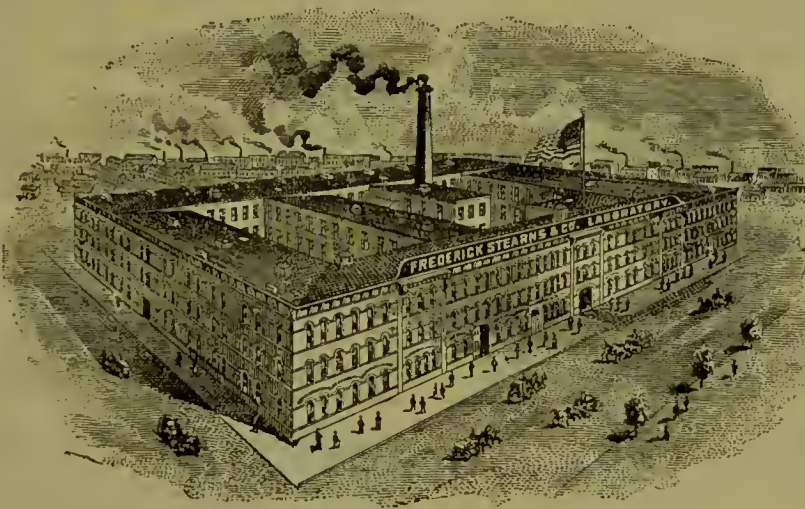
Samples, Literature, &c., free on application.

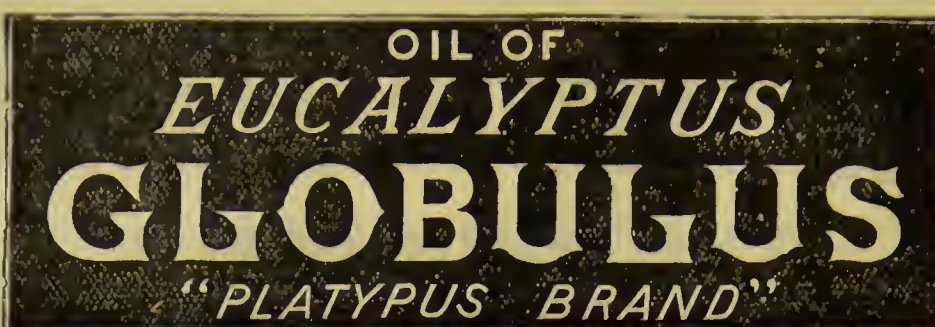
FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 25 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.





HELBING'S ANALYSIS.—Specific Gravity, 0.9175 at 15° C. Contains 44.9 per cent. Crystallisable Eucalyptol Free from Phellandrene, and from irritating constituents.

IN TASTE, AROMA, & THERAPEUTIC VALUE THE FINEST OIL KNOWN.

30-lb. TINS. CASES OF 4 TINS. (Contracts at Special Prices.)

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
APPLY FOR SAMPLES TO THE

TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO.,

138 LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. FACTORIES: HOBART, TASMANIA.

TRADE MARK.



GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANTS.

TRADE MARK.



PINK CARBOLIC POWDER, 15% Strength, as required by the Vestries.

IN ENAMELLED TINS, PERFORATED LIDS.

1-lb., 6d. size 42/- per gross.
2-lb., 1/- „ 65/- „

IN LABELLED TINS, PERFORATED LIDS.

2d. size... 9/- per gross. | 1-lb. ... 26/- per gross.
4d. „ ... 16/- „ | 2-lb. ... 54/- „

CHLORIDE OF LIME. In Damp-proof, Smell-proof, not Corroding Metal-covered Boxes

2d. size ... 9/6 per gross. | 4d. size ... 23/6 per gross. | 6d. size ... 44/6 per gross. | 1/- size ... 54/- per gross.

EUCALYPTUS FLUID. EUCALYPTUS SANITARY TABLETS (To Hang up on any Nail)

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO THE MANUFACTURERS—

THE ELEPHANT DISINFECTANT CO., 34A PENROSE STREET, WALWORTH,



GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT



CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in 1 Cwt. 2 Cwt. CASKS 1lb & 1/2 Packages

CARBOLIC POWDER (PINK) in TINS 6d & 1/- | CARBOLIC SOAP N° 1 & N° 2
CARBOLIC FLUID in 6d & 1/6 STOPPERED BOTTLES | CARBOLIC & GLYCERINE SOAP in 1/4 lb. TABS

FREE FROM POISON
AGREEABLE IN SMELL

THE GOVERNMENT SANITARY CO.,

TO BE HAD FROM ALL
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

LONDON E.

SILVER MEDAL
I.H.E. 1884.



THE ONLY
MEDAL AWARDED
FOR THIS
SPECIALITY.

CHLORIDE OF LIME!

IN AIRTIGHT WATERPROOF & ODOURLESS PACKAGES
INVENTORS AND NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LONDON
MANUFACTURERS

THE N. C. Cos. PACKAGES HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR MANY YEARS, AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

KEPT IN STOCK BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS &c.
SEE THEIR PRICE LISTS

SILVER MEDAL
I.H.E. 1884.



BEWARE
OF OTHER SO-
CALLED AIRTIGHT
PACKAGES.

GENUINE CRUSHED LINSEED.One Cwt.,
car. paid,
for 17/-**17/-**One Cwt.,
car. paid,
for 17/-

THIS CRUSHED LINSEED IS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CHEMISTS' USE.
The Finest Seed only is used. Before crushing it is as thoroughly cleaned
as it can be by the most modern machinery. No oil abstracted, nor is any
added.

Sample on receipt of post card, which will be found
equal to any Crushed Linseed on the market.

One Cwt., Carriage Paid to any town within 200 miles of
Wem, for 17s. Cash with order.

Special Terms for 5 cwt. lots and upwards.

G. H. MORGAN, Chemist and Seed Crusher, WEM, SALOP.

**"IZAL" IS THE
NEW NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT,**

IZAL

And is now
supplied by the chief
Wholesale Houses.

Show Cards,
Pamphlets,
Printed Matter.

And any information
the Trade may require
can be obtained on
application to

Allen & Hanburys,
BETHNAL GREEN,
LONDON,

Who are the Sole Bottling
Agents for the Manufac-
turers.

**Eucalyptus
Globulus**

The undersigned call the attention of Medical Men and
Pharmacists to the superior nature of their

Pure Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus,

distilled by them from leaves of the Blue Gum
tree cultivated in California. It should be noted
that the reputation of Eucalyptus Oil is solely
based on the virtues of the Globulus variety, and
procuring the oil as a by-product in the manufacture
of our Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid we are enabled
to place it on the market at a price to meet
buyers. The oil is of great purity and unmixed
with kindred bodies, therefore please specify
"DOWNIE'S" in ordering through any whole-
sale house, as there are many worthless articles in
the market.

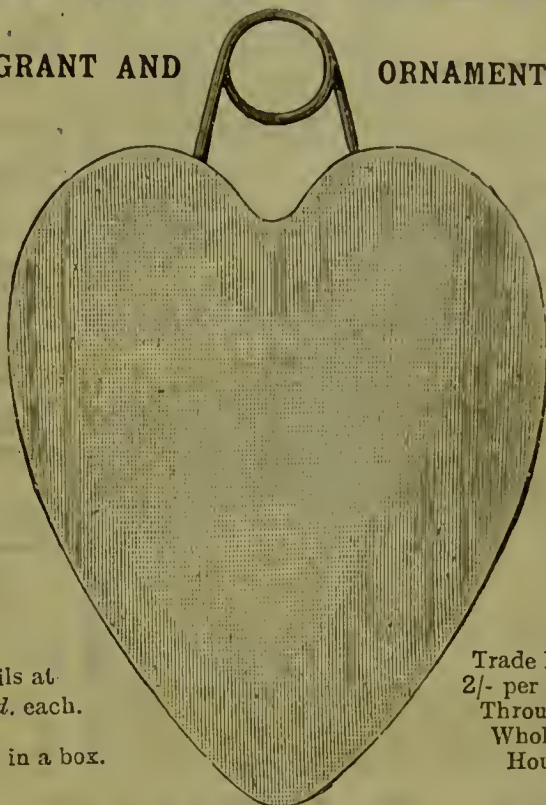
DOWNIE B. I. P. CO.

4 REDCROSS STREET, LIVERPOOL; and
41 SECOND ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CITY OF LONDON
SANITARY HEART

FRAGRANT AND

ORNAMENTAL.



Retails at
3d. each.

Each in a box.

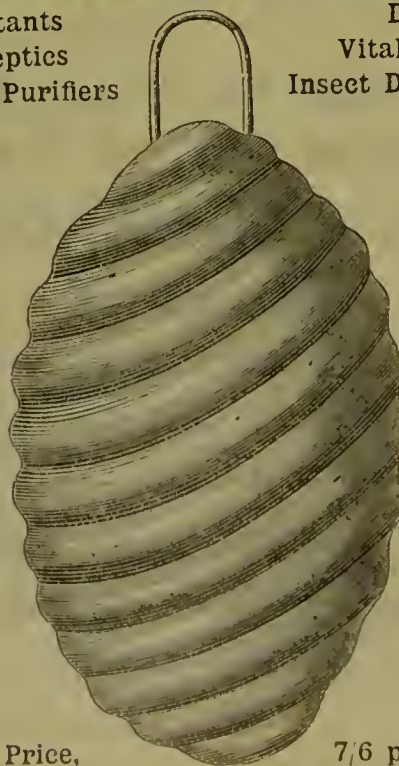
Trade Price
2/- per doz.
Through all
Wholesale
Houses.

AND

THE PENNY**SANITARY PENDANT**

Disinfectants
Antiseptics
Air Purifiers

Deodorisers
Vitalisers
Insect Destroyers



SAFEGUARDS AGAINST EPIDEMICS
AND ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

KEEP FLIES FROM ROOMS
AND MOTHS FROM CLOTHES.

Trade Price,

7/6 per gross.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS

J. BEEDZLER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists,
20 NORTON FOLGATE, E.C. Established 1700.

BE WISE IN TIME

The sands of life run out very fast, but as the run of the sand in an hour-glass is checked by the tapering of the glass to a tiny outlet, so the running to

CROSBY'S BALSMIC

COUGH ELIXIR

waste—through sickness—of precious life is checked by due attention at the outset to any trifling complaint; how often has galloping consumption awfully terminated what was at first only a simple cough, which could certainly have been cured by the use of **CROSBY'S COUGH ELIXIR**, readily obtainable of any Chemist or Drug Store in the World, in 1s. 13d. bottles.

YOU MAY BE TOO LATE

These are
Specimen Advertisements
now being issued by

DR. C. ROOKE, L.D.

PROPRIETORS OF

DR. ROOKE'S SOLAR

ELIXIR,

ORIENTAL PILLS.

GOLDEN OINTMENT,

RHEUMATIC LIXILE,

AND

CROSBY'S BALSMIC

COUGH ELIXIR.

Price Lists and full particulars on application.

Pamphlets, Handbills, &c., supplied free.

**THE ANCHOR
AND STAR OF HOPE**



How true it is, when prostrated by General Weakness, Depression of Spirits, Nervousness or loss of strength caused by a Weak Stomach, we eagerly cling to hope—hope that we shall recover, and how often—alas!—does that hope prove delusive. A sure anchor of Hope for recovery of life is **DR. ROOKE'S SOLAR ELIXIR**, the most effectual health-restorer known, with a reputation of over fifty years. It is supplied in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and can be obtained with ease of any Chemist or Drug Store throughout the World.

**DR. ROOKE'S WORLD-RENOWNED
SOLAR ELIXIR.**

DR. C. ROOKE, L.D., SCARBOROUGH.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND CHEMISTS.

Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth ($1/8$) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth ($1/64$) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.),

W. RENAUD, Managing Director.

33 Farringdon Road, London.

Armour's

LABORATORY

PRODUCTS.

PEPSIN.

2,500 test six hours

Guaranteed four times B.P. strength.

- (a) INSOLUBLE POWDER (non-hygroscopic).
 (b) GRANULAR (soluble and non-hygroscopic).
 (c) POWDERED GRANULAR (do. do.).

GLYCEROLE PEPSIN.GLYCEROLE PANCREATIN.ESSENCE PEPSIN.

NUTRIENT WINE OF BEEF
PEPTONE.

TABLETS OF PURE PEPSIN

3 GRAINS EACH.

In Flat Bottles for the Pocket.

CHEMISTS

desirous
 of cultivating
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 with
 Medical Men
 should
 take advantage of
 the facilities
 ARMOUR & CO.
 offer.

Full details on
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PEPTONISING TABLETS.

PURE PANCREATIN 2½ grains.

SODIUM BI-CARBONATE .. 8 „

*Recipes furnished for Pre-digesting Milk and other Foods.*BEEF PEPTONE. Paste.BEEF PEPTONE. Powder.OX GALL. Inspissated.

15 volumes = 100 volumes fresh Ox Gall.

OX GALL. Desiccated.DESICCATED BLOOD.PURE POWDERED BEEF.DRIED THYROIDS.EXTRACT OF BEEF.VIGORAL.

An Illustrated Souvenir

Descriptive of a visit to ARMOUR & Co.'s immense establishment in Chicago will be sent gratis and post free to any Chemist on application.

ARMOUR & Co. slaughter annually nearly 2,000,000 Pigs, 825,000 Head of Cattle, and their killing floor lies within a stone's throw of their Laboratory.

Original methods and apparatus are used and controlled by Chemists, whose special study has been the preservation of the activity of the various Digestive Ferments.



HOG KILLING.

Armour & Co. (Chicago), 59 Tooley St., London, S.E.

Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co.

(LORIMER'S).

This remains the most popular and efficient Blood and Bone Tonic known to Medical science. The formula was published by the inventor, Professor Parrish, of Philadelphia, in his celebrated work on Pharmacy (p. 238, Ed. 1874),¹ and LORIMER & CO. received the GOLD MEDAL for manufacturing it. It is a Syrup which can always be relied upon, and can be supplied in any quantity 'up to 5-ton lots.

(A)
SYRUP. FERRI
PHOSPH. CO.
Chemical Food

(PARRISH'S).

In Bulk. Cwt. 36/-

$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	1-lb. Bottles.
2/8	4/6	6/9 doz.
30/-	46/-	66/- gross.



(B)
PARRISH'S
GOLD MEDAL
Chemical Food

BEARING MAKERS' NAME

Is sold only in

$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	1-lb. Bottles.
4/9	7/6	12/- doz.

5 per cent. discount.

A.—The Syrup is put up in splendid style in round-corner flats, with plain black-on-yellow labels. Each bottle in a carton, 9d. per dozen extra.

Pure Cod Liver Oil

(LORIMER'S).

A highly superior Oil, said by an experienced Pharmacist to be "like new milk." In $\frac{1}{2}$ -gall. bottles, at 5/9 per gall.; 8-oz. bottles, 8/6 per doz.; 16-oz., 15/6 per doz. The above Oil is specially selected. An Oil as fine as any other in the market is also offered. It is put up in oval, round, or flat bottles, with a large selection of artistic labels available for buyer's name. Prices are as follows :—

	4	6	8	16 oz.
Wrapped and each dozen in carton ...	3/-	4/-	4/6	8/3 doz.
Each bottle in strong carton ...	3/6	4/6	5/-	9/- „

For Illustrated Price List, see the Summer Issue of "The Chemist and Druggist."



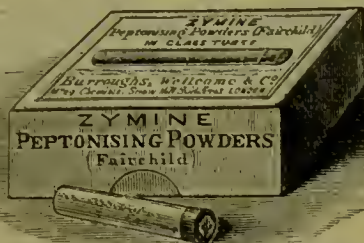
TRADE MARK.

LORIMER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists & Manufacturing Chemists
BRITANNIA ROW, LONDON, N.

Fin-de-Siècle Pharmacy.

ZYMINÉ PEPTONISING POWDERS,

Which are composed of Zymine and the proper proportion of Sodium Bicarbonate, are supplied in boxes of 12 tubes each, the contents of each tube being sufficient for the rapid and thorough peptonisation of various forms of invalid's diet—milk, gruel,



jellies, custards, &c. Full directions are given with each box, so that the most inexperienced attendant may easily carry out the process.

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing one dozen tubes, at 14/- per dozen boxes.

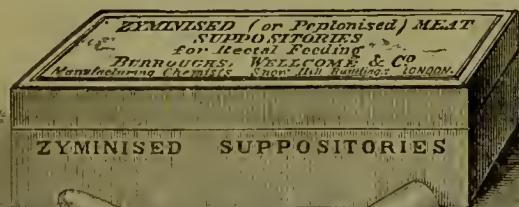
GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM.

This preparation is a solution of fresh pepsin in pure glycerine. It is absolutely without disagreeable odour and mawkish flavour, and is remarkably active as a digestive of proteid and albuminoid substances. Glycerinum Pepticum is the most agreeable, convenient, and effective form of pepsin in solution for admixture with acid or alkaline solutions, or in cases of hyper-acidity of the stomach it is taken by itself. Glycerinum Pepticum is the first commercial product in which simple glycerine has been utilised to prepare a concentrated stable solution of pure pepsin direct from the mucous membrane. In this the peptic ferment is perfectly isolated from inert matters, and in a dilute acid solution 12 minims are found capable of digesting 2,000 grs. of coagulated egg albumen under the usual conditions.

Glycerinum Pepticum supplied to the Trade in ½-lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 22/- and 42/- per dozen.

ZYMINISED SUPPOSITORIES (FAIRCHILD).

By means of these Suppositories more nutriment can be introduced into the system per diem than by any other mode of rectal alimentation. They do not excite rectal intolerance, as injections are liable to in a few days. They are most assimilable, and wholly and quickly absorbed. Life has been maintained with



the Zymine Peptonising Powders for many weeks. Each of the Suppositories contains about 80 grs. of nutriment. As now made they are perfectly suited for infants as well as for adults.

Zymine Peptonising Powders supplied to the Trade in boxes containing one dozen, at 22/- per dozen boxes.

ICHTHYOL.

Probably no drug possessing similar objections as to appearance and odour has gained so rapidly in favour with physicians. Ichthyol is considered to-day by dermatologists of repute throughout the world to be worthy of the highest commendation. When the list of diseases in which Dr. Unna advises its employment is read, the drug appears to be a specific for the majority of human ills; and, were there not sufficient evidence in corroboration of the statement, it is probable that little credence would be given to it. Facts, however, cited by physicians of known repute, fully bear out the anticipations of Dr. Unna.

In the "Lancet" for September 26, 1891, Dr. Cranston Charles adds considerably to the wealth of information respecting the chemistry, pharmacy, and therapy of the drug. We learn that it may be mixed with all fats for use as an ointment; it is soluble in water, alcohol, collodion, ether, and glycerine; may be employed as sugar-coated "Tabloids" internally, and in the forms of soap and ointment externally.

In 1-oz. bottles, at 16/- per dozen; "Tabloids," sugar or keratin coated, in bottles of 25 and 100, at 7/6 and 24/- per dozen.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B., W. & CO.).

A combination of the nutrients of the best beef with an easily



assimilable salt of iron is a favourite tonic, conspicuous among iron preparations in that it does not cause constipation, even when taken by the greatest invalid. Of greatest value to convalescents, and of special use in anæmia, neuralgia, and want of tone generally. May be had with or without quinine. The "Lancet" reports that it is "a really valuable preparation."

Beef and Iron Wine (B., W. & Co.) supplied to the Trade in ½-lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 22/- and 42/- per dozen; with quinine, 27/- and 50/- per dozen.

"SOLOIDS."

These are Compressed Drugs of a characteristic form to distinguish them from "Tabloids"; and the word "Soloid" has been registered as our special and class name for those compressed preparations which are intended for preparing antiseptic solutions. The "Soloids" are quickly and perfectly soluble, without crushing, in cold water, and are highly eulogised by many well-known general practitioners and surgeons.

"Soloids" of Hyd. Perchlor. supplied to the Trade, 25 and 100 in bottle, 8/6 and 24/- per dozen; Iodic Hydrarg., 24 and 100 in bottle, 8/- and 16/- per dozen; L.G.B. "Soloids," in bottles of 100, 24/- per dozen.

DIURETIN (KNOLL)

Is Sodio-theobromine-sodio-salicylate, and one of our most powerful diuretics. To produce good results it must be given in large doses, the maximum quantity for one day being 120 grs. Diuretin is not cumulative in its action, so that it can be administered for prolonged periods; it acts by direct influence on the secreting parenchyma of the kidneys. It being undesirable to prescribe this remedy in powder on account of absorption of carbon dioxide from the air, "Tabloids" are consequently the best form in which to prescribe it.

Diuretin supplied in 1-oz. bottles, 4 4 per oz.; quantities of 100 oz. and upwards, 4/2 per oz. Diuretin "Tabloids," in bottles of 25 and 100, 30/- and 84/- per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

LONDON
Snow Hill Buildings.

NEW YORK—
82 & 84 Fulton Street.

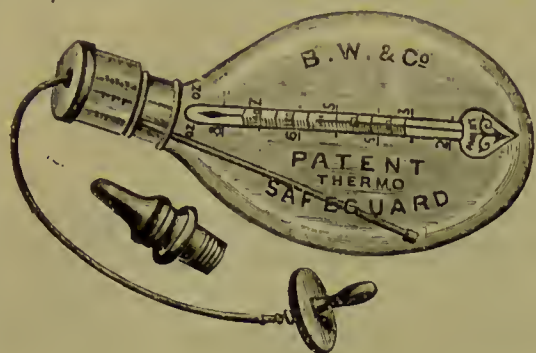
MELBOURNE—
456 Collins Street West.

PARIS—Pharmacie
Centrale de France.

BRUSSELS
80 Montagne-de-la-Cour.

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"BURCONE LONDON."

B., W. & CO. PATENT THERMO-SAFEGUARD FEEDING BOTTLE.



This Feeding Bottle differs from all others in the fact that a thermometer which instantly registers the temperature of the food is embedded in the glass. It is also graduated in ounces. The Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle enables the nurse to ascertain at all times the temperature of the food given to the child. The bottle is made of flint glass of the most approved shape, and has no angles in which the milk can coagulate. It has the further advantage (since the bottle is marked in ounces) of giving a register of the exact amount of food taken, and thus tends to avert the evil of over-feeding.

"The bottle has a great deal to recommend it."—*British Medical Journal*.

Prices to the Trade, No. I., 10/6 per doz.; No. II., 14/- per doz.; No. III., 22/- per doz.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—"BURCOME LONDON."

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS
FOR SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED
WATERS
1 to 40.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
SALTS.

EXTRACTS,
LIQUID, SOLID
AND IN
POWDER.

WHOLESALE
AND

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

Analytical & Manufacturing Chemists.

Telegraphic Address: "FRANCIS LONDON."

SPECIALITIES—"HERON" BRAND.

ESS. PRO MIST. FERRI CO.
1-7.

It has the strong odour and bitter aromatic taste of good quality myrrh combined with the fragrant smell of volatile oil of nutmeg.

EXT. CACT. GRANDIFLOR. LIQ.

A cardiac tonic indicated in functional disorders of the heart, especially in palpitation arising from reflex irritation in dyspepsia and in the milder forms of angina pectoris.

EXT. CASCAR. SAG. LIQ. (Soluble).

Free from the nauseating taste of the corresponding Liquor of the Pharmacopœia. It remains bright when diluted with water in any proportion.

EXT. COCÆ LIQ. (Soluble).

Identical in strength with the official liquid extract, from which it differs by mixing bright with water, wine, or syrup.

EXTRACT OF MALT IN VACUO.

Solid and Liquid. Keeps perfectly, and possesses the characteristic flavour of malt.

INFANTS' FOOD MALTED.

Supplied in bulk, and in tins with plain labels.

LIQ. CAULOPHYLL. ET
PULSATILLÆ.

An effectual remedy in uterine functional derangements particularly in dysmenorrhœa.

LIQ. IPECAC. PRO VINO.

1-19

Contains 1½ per cent. of Emetine, and gives with detannated Sherry a Vinum Ipecac. that is *bright, stable*, and uniformly *active*.

PEPSIN GLYCER. ACID.

A strong solution of peptic principles of definite strength; a stable and digestive fluid of great activity.

SOL. PEPSIN c. EUONYMIN.

A biliary stimulant and digestive agent of pronounced efficacy.

NEUTRAL and
CLOUDY.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO.

NEUTRAL and
BRIGHT.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY CLASS OF PHARMACEUTICAL GALLENICALS.

38 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.